

INTIMATIONS

NEW MODEL
MOUTRIE PIANOS

Representing the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction, combined with the embodiment of forty years' experience.

GUARANTEED

FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[26-8]

WASHABLE

SPORTS
COATS

Made of Cotton Crash or Poplinette, light in weight, easy fitting and smart in appearance.

From \$7.50 each.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 28



Let little Daniel be your guide—

DANIEL CRAWFORD'S
RED STAR WHISKY
and you can't go wrong!

DONNELLY & WHYTE,
SOLE AGENTS.

[105]

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 8th Sunday after Trinity, 28th July, 1917. Holy Communion (11 a.m.) M. D. 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial: Vania, Sarg; Psalm: Torton; Ps. David, Woodward, Smart and Tarte; Benedictus, Gierst; Hymns, 650 and 230. God Save the King. Evensong 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial: Psalm, R. Abailt, and Stainer; Magnificat, Wesley (18th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Polard (2nd morning); Hymns, 271, 201 and 477. N.B.—Psalm 142, verses 1, 6 and 8 in unison; Psalm 143, verses 1, 2, 3 and 8 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, 29th July, 1917. 8th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion. Morning Prayer at 11. Responses: Ferial: Vania, Sarg; Psalm: Torton; Ps. David, Woodward, Smart and Tarte; Benedictus, Gierst; Hymns, 650 and 230. God Save the King. Evensong 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial: Psalm, R. Abailt, and Stainer; Magnificat, Wesley (18th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Polard (2nd morning); Hymns, 271, 201 and 477. N.B.—Psalm 142, verses 1, 6 and 8 in unison; Psalm 143, verses 1, 2, 3 and 8 in unison.

Union Church, Kennedy Road, Sunday, 28th July, 1917. Sunday Services. Morning Service at 11. Evening Service at 6. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

First Church of Christ, Solent, Macdonald Road, Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER 1916. With Index, Price \$7.50. On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Atoboncombe, s.s. Hokuto Maru	Sema-sug
Daroonkon	anarang
Farmer, Hongkong Hotel	Neoh-vang
Hirajama, 30 Mitsu	Soarabaya
Jacks, Mrs.	Manila
Kimhookhoe	Sonabaya
Makow, American Consulate	Walterredan
Seehas	Taureday Is.
Nakewiko Iatani Matruban	Taureday Is.
Oenda, Wanda Hot	Taureday Is.
Ossorio Miguel, don gkong	Taureday Is.
Hotel (2)	Shanghai
Turner, King Edward Hotel	Nutfield
Syph-an, Princess Juliana	Siog-pore Radio
Wall-m	Bombay
Wres-liner, American Consulate	San Francisco

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Derae	Osaka
Thianit	Amoy
Wongshing, e/o Compradore	Shanghai
S. S. Luensung	Shanghai
Kwangsheng	Osaka
Clenda o o Malubana (2)	Shanghai
Ving-nung, Jervel St.	Shanghai
Efford	Shanghai
Whitney, Yuen & Co., Des	Shanghai
Voor Road	Shanghai
Virginia, Iobester, Hongkong	Amoy
Hotel	Amoy
Tienhopankwan, Tchenkwank	Shanghai
Wong-chanson, Pingo Hotel	Shanghai

TERRIBLE INDICTMENT.

OUR QUARREL WITH THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

A terrible indictment of the German people is written by E. Nesbit (Mrs. Hubert Bland) in *The New Witness*, under the title of "The Quarrel." She very rightly insists on the guilt of the whole German people in the war.

She says that the suggestion that the quarrel which has ruined a dozen nations in arms in defence of the honour and faith of Christendom is merely a quarrel with the living representatives of the House of Hohenzollern is one which is absolutely and unequivocally false. "It is dangerous, because it appeals so intimately to that incurable weakness which is at once England's deepest weakness and her highest strength. We are ever prone to generosity in the hour of victory; we make haste to shake hands with the beaten foe. And when the quarrel has been between gallant, noble foes, such eagerness to forget and forgive it just and honourable. But the foe whom we have fought for these three years is not noble or gallant.

"He has forgotten justice and mercy, truth and decency; he has wallowed in filth and blood; he has trampled on all which we love and reverence; he has outraged man and insulted God. And now it is above all things necessary that we should not forget what sort of animal it is that we have been fighting.

ORDERS FROM THE KAISER. "It is in vain to tell us that the German soldiers in Belgium only obeyed orders. Those orders came down to them from their Kaiser through a linked chain of officers of varied rank; not one of these was man enough to break his sword and fling it in the face of the officer above him. Not a private disobeyed because his mind and soul revolted against such orders. Not a man was too sick and ashamed to be able to obey. "There are no officers in the Allied Armies who could have given the orders that were given in the market place of Liege; there is no regiment in the Allied Armies who would have obeyed those orders. There is no regiment in the Allied Armies who could have carried those orders out. To advance, orderly and by numbers at the word of command, and at the word of command commit rape openly, publicly, side by side with his comrades, in a public square, under a noonday sky, in the presence of a crowd, this would have been a thing which a French, or English, or Italian soldier could not have done. But the Germans did it.

BEASTLY THINGS. "They did other things, cruel things, beastly things—things which unhealthy animals and human idiots love to do—and when you ask us to think of our quarrel as being only a quarrel with the Hohenzollerns, you ask us to forget these things. Already they are in danger of being forgotten. Partly because a slowly increasing number of people who are fighting, and contented with referring to unpardonable outrages. The things that the Germans have done should be written about in plain English, and not any plainer than the English of our Bible, which is open to every child; and the record of their abominations should be circulated with the record of the applause of the home-keeping German women, through the length and breadth of England and all our Colonies and Allied countries, so that the Allied nations may remember what sort of nation it is that we are fighting, so that those who have sacrificed all that life worth while should not be asked to make an ordinary 'peace' with the German nation.

"The peace we make with them should be a peace such as has never been before, a peace conditional on years of purgation. We who have fought, who have given our hearts' dearest to fight against that horror that William of Hohenzollern has created, cannot consent to a peace that may bring us into contact with the generation of Germans whose crimes are outrageous, murdered, tortured and pelleted, and whose women at home have applauded the outrages and murders; the tortures, the pollutions.

MUST BE PURGED. "Germany must be purged. Germany should for a period of years be ostracised, be set outside the pale. Neither in trade nor in social life should we be called upon to meet this generation which William of Hohenzollern has set up. We do not want to buy things made by the hands of torturers and murderers, nor to have the hands that have been dyed in the blood of the innocent. We should have no truck with Germany till the generation has passed away which did these things and approved these things.

"No matter what becomes of Hohenzollern, the German nation must do penance, and, if possible, be purified. Part of its penance may well be hard and constant work, to pay us a little of what it owes us for the material wealth it has destroyed; and its purification must be wrought where its degradation was achieved—in its schools.

"For us, we are not as President Wilson. Our quarrel is with the German people. And it is a quarrel to the death."

ONE-MAN BUSINESSES.

Mr. J. D. Kiley, M.P., Chairman of the Steppay Tribunal, announced recently that an important ruling had been given by the Central Appeal Tribunal, affecting the case of single-man businesses. The appeal sent forward by the Law Society Tribunal was in respect of a retail grocer, aged 32 years, married, with one child, and passed for general service. The Central Tribunal found that the business on which the man and his family depended would be destroyed if he went for service, as it could not be disposed of while there was no reasonable prospect of reviving it. They therefore confirmed the action of the Law Society Tribunal in granting the appellant conditional exemption. Mr. Kiley added that he was glad that a standard of uniformity had been laid down, and the decision would have great effect on tribunals throughout the country in regard to the one-man businesses.

"A CASE FOR HARD FIGHTING."

[BY "AN ENGLISHMAN."]

At the very moment in which the Russian extremists, not too wisely inspired, are crying, "no indemnities and no annexations," the Pan-German Party, with characteristic futility, has been explaining its ultimate ambitions.

It wants Courland; it wants a vast piece of France and Belgium; it wants Verdun and Epinal and Belfort; it wants yesterday Liverpool and Glasgow; it wants to-day the whole British Isles.

How it is going to get all this, and what it is going to do with it all when it gets it, I do not know. But human folly never dictated a more strangely grotesque answer to the demand of "no indemnities and no annexations" than that which the Germans have found for the too eager sympathy of emancipated Russia.

It is obvious that if a bargain of this kind is to be struck, it must be a two-handed bargain. It was once said that the fault of the Dutch was "giving too little and asking too much." The Germans are prepared to give nothing and to ask for all the world. And the enthusiasts, who dream of a peace which hurts nobody, must remember the men with whom they have to deal. Germany insists that, among other territories, Courland should be given to her. She, at any rate, even on the Russian side, has no word to say in favour of a quixotic amiability.

General Smuts, in the eloquent speech which he delivered at the Russian Exhibition, found the right word to say. "Germany," he confessed, "is prepared to do anything. The Germans will swallow all the nice formulas that the Russian democracy may devise, and she will swallow Russia, too, if she can. That is a true and a memorable utterance. Germany has a maw large enough to swallow all the noble sentiments which Russia or any other nation may invent. She swallows them, without attempting to digest them. She cares not what they mean. If she sees profit in cramming them down her throat, down her throat she will cram them. And having swallowed the formulas she will swallow Russia also, so that it is well that Russia should look the facts sternly in the face and consider what a hasty acquiescence in the plans of Germany would mean to her and to her democracy.

Now let us consider what would happen if Russia acceded to a peace with no indemnity and no annexations on her side, with Courland and Poland on the other side thrown as a sop to Germany. Russia would become instantly the granary of the Germans. She would be asked to feed and sustain the army, which is organised for the sole purpose of annexing new provinces and demanding huge indemnities. All her immense resources of corn and oil and gold would be put, perforce, to the service of the Huns. The greed of the barbarians whose modest ambition it is to govern the earth would be fed by Russian industry and Russian skill. The price which the Germans would pay for the help of the Russians would be little or nothing. And with what force could Russia protest against the raiders, when her soldiers were disbanded and her arms laid down?

THE KAISER'S PATRONAL MANNER. Nor would this be the end. Throughout the war the Kaiser has framed himself zealously upon the model of Napoleon. He has proved again and again that he believed himself a reincarnation of the last great conqueror. And that which Napoleon did he would assuredly attempt in his feeble, paternal manner. Now it was Napoleon's plan, if a nation made peace with him, to enrol the citizens of that nation in the French Army. He was hindered by no scruple of law or custom. He wanted soldiers, and if a country refused to fight against him he made up his mind that that misguided country should fight for him. Those who cried for peace should not have it. They should be asked only to throw the weight of their skill and courage into the scale of France.

It was a simple plan, and it succeeded marvellously. When the feeble old King of Prussia asked that his realm should be spared, it was spared upon one disconcerting condition. Prussia was compelled to send an auxiliary corps to fight on Napoleon's side against the Russians. The lesson of the Moscow campaign which in the end saved Europe from the oppressor, should not be lost upon the descendants of those gallant men, who did not hesitate at the call of duty to burn their ancient capital to the ground. On the side of the French were fighting the Prussians, whom Napoleon had spared at Tilsit by the urgent intercession of Alexander. They fought not willingly, as for a cherished cause. They fought as slaves and vassals, because, loving peace too well, they had fallen under the merciless sway of the conqueror.

And poor Holland fared far worse than Prussia. As she refused to fight for herself, said Napoleon with sardonic humour, she shall fight for me. That destroyed her tranquillity she had destroyed her fleet and disbanded her army was no protection to her. The tyrant declared aloud that who was not with him was against him, and the Dutchmen, who had hesitated to defend themselves, were sent to the most perilous posts that they might defend the Empire of France. In 1810 Napoleon included Holland within his own dominions, gathered all her youth together as conscripts and made the conscripts do their best to fight his battle. And the result was that in 1813, when Napoleon went to Elba, and the great army was disbanded, not many broken soldiers returned to Holland, which could boast few other male inhabitants than boys and old men.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Brevet Colonel C. F. Blane, C.M.G., who was mentioned in despatches in the China Expedition of 1900, has been mentioned in despatches in the present war. He was recently granted the honorary rank of Brigadier-General.

General F. Baldwin, R.M.L.I., who has been awarded a good service pension of £200 a year, in the vacancy caused by the death of General Geoffrey Mairis, R.M.L.I., served in the China War of 1907-9, on which occasion he was mentioned in despatches.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 29th July, to the morning of Sunday, 31st August:—"A" Co. H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer:—Lieut. J. Owen Hughes. Next for duty:—H.K.V.C.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4TH AUGUST. Monday, 30th July:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergeant Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order. Signalling Section. The whole section will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at Monument, 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Polo Ground, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Tuesday, 31st July:—

"A" and "B" Cos. and Recruits on the road outside the Orderly Room, at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Taikeo Sections on the Polo Ground, at 5.30 p.m. for Tests of Elementary Training Musketry. Officers and N.C.O.s will commence conducting the tests laid down in paras. 207-209 Chap. IV, Musketry Regulations, Part I 1909 (Reprint 1912). Copies of the paras. referred to may be obtained on application at the Orderly Room.

Every man, including exempted members, must attend this parade. Co. Sergeant-Major will send to the Adjutant on Wednesday, 1st August, a list of all absentees, noting therein those absent from the Colony or on sick leave.

Wednesday, 1st August:—N.I.

Thursday, 2nd August:—

Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at Monument, 5.30 p.m., and "C" Class at Volunteer Headquarters, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order. Friday, 3rd August:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergeant Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order. (Sd.) C. CHAMBERS, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1917.

SUBMARINE PIRACY FORETOLD.

Admiral Sir Percy Scott, in a letter to the *Times* on June 5th, 1914, clearly predicted submarine piracy in the following words:—

"If we go to war with a country that is within the striking distance of submarines I am of opinion that that country will at once lock up their Dreadnoughts in some safe harbour; we shall do the same; their aeroplanes and airships will fly over our country; they will know exactly where our ships are, and their submarines will come over and destroy anything and everything that they can get at. We shall, of course, do the same, but an island with many harbours and much shipping is at a great disadvantage if the country has submarines."

MARINE LIBERTY SECURE.

The warning, then, is written upon the wall in large letters, plain for all Russia to see. What Napoleon did, the Kaiser would not hesitate to do, were he given the strength and the opportunity. The smallest show of weakness, the slightest desire to treat the Germans as men and brothers, will have its due reward. "There is no doubt," says General Smuts, "that this is a case for hard fighting. Germany is founded upon blood and iron, not on formulas. Germany is founded not on ideals; she was brought about by blood and iron, and will have to be smashed in the same way. Not until then will it be possible for the Russian democracy, like all the others, to feel safety and security once more." Here, then, are the alternatives—enslavement or victory. It is for Russia to choose.

And there is one other reason why Russia should not withhold her hand from the task allotted her. She is fighting, and she must fight, for others besides herself. Others are suffering hardships equal to her own. She cannot forget Belgium. "I am sure," says General Smuts, "nothing is further from the minds of the Russian democracy than to leave Belgium in the agony through which she is passing." And Serbia, too, demands to be rescued. And all those States which rallied to Russia's side at the beginning of the war have done nothing to forfeit her loyalty and her aid.

We are determined to see one another through the difficulties which lie ahead of us; we are determined also to stand by the Allies, one and indivisible. It is to protect civilisation against barbarism, to defend freedom from the lash of the slave-driver. And the very fact that Russia has done her best to achieve liberty for herself is the surest guarantee that she will do her best, by hard fighting, to ensure in perpetuity the liberty of her friends and Allies.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY MAJOR D. MACDONALD, V.D.

MONTHLY STATE OF STRENGTH. O.C.S. are reminded that the Monthly State of Strength is to reach the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. on 31st inst.

JOINED.

Sapper C. Hatt joined the Corps on 24th July, 1917, is allotted Corps No. 2101 and posted to Engineer Company.

LEAVE.

Major D. Macdonald, V.D., is granted 2 months' leave from 2nd August, 1917. No. 2005 Pte. W. J. Dexter is granted 8 weeks' leave from 27th July, 1917. No. 1328 Pte. J. C. Owen is granted 1 month's leave from 2nd August, 1917. No. 1074 Spr. G. N. Manley is granted 1 month's leave from 26th July, 1917.

PARADES.

Monday, 30th inst.:—

5 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. at King's Park Range, annual Musketry course. 5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

3.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Test of elementary training. 5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Cpls. Grimes, Edgecombe and Edmonds and Lee-Corpl. Meade.

Tuesday, 31st inst.:—

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.C. Detachment at Headquarters. 5 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company at King's Park Range, annual Musketry course.

5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters. 5.45 p.m. Signalling Section, "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley.

Wednesday, 1st August:—

5 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. at King's Park Range, annual Musketry course. 5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of elementary training.

Thursday, 2nd August:—

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters. 5 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company at King's Park Range, annual Musketry course.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Layers and Setters only) at Belchers Battery. 5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Friday, 3rd August:—

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company (men detailed by Corpl. Cassidy) at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. 7.20 a.m. Belchers 6th Section at Belchers Battery.

5 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. at King's Park Range, annual Musketry course. 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (gunners other than specialists) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of elementary training.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all unit on Murray Parade Ground under Cpls. Grimes, Edgecombe, and Edmonds and Lee-Corpl. Meade. 5.30 Signalling Section, "B" class at R. A. Theatre.

Saturday, 4th August:—

4.30 p.m. Special Parade at Headquarters for members of the Corps (Infantry) unable to attend drills ordered on 30th instant and 1st and 3rd August. One N.C.O. from each unit sending men will attend.

DETAILS.

On duty 5th August:—Scouts Company. "6th" " " Scouts Company. "7th" " " Right Sec. M.G. Co. "8th" " " Centre Sec. M.G. Co. "9th" " " Scouts Company. "10th" " " Scouts Company. "11th" " " Right Sec. M.G. Co.

Orderly Officer from 5th to 11th August—Lieut. Wright.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O. Hongkong, 27th July, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, July 31st. 8 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill. Thursday, August 2nd. 8 p.m.—Inspection by the Divisional Surgeon, Dr. S. F. Lee.

Uniform—Hemnet, shorts, puttees, water-bottles (filled), haversack, (fitted) Overcoat.

SAVINGPUN DIVISION. The following Members of this Division have passed First Aid Examinations as below, and are accordingly exempted from passing a further First Aid Efficiency Test until October 1st, 1917:—2nd Annual Examination.

Sergt. A. Morris, L. Corporal Leung Sui-wang.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Monday, July 30th. 4 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill. Thursday, August 2nd. 3 p.m.—Bandaging Practice. 4 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.

(Sd.) E. RALPHS. Officer in Charge of District. Hongkong, 28th July, 1917.

U.S.A. NAVY DEPARTMENT TO BUY SEVEN AUSTRIAN SHIPS.

The U.S. Navy Department has decided to buy from American shipbuilders seven Austrian ships, now anchored in American ports. The ships total 82,621 tons. After the necessary repairs have been made they will be used as naval auxiliaries. The price to be paid for them has been fixed at \$6,750,000, approximately the same price the shipbuilders paid.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF H. G. WELLS.

MR. WELLS AND GOD.

No one can accuse Mr. H. G. Wells of a lack of audacity. One of the most voluminous writers of the age, he has no hesitation in revealing to his readers his inmost thoughts. He has never been afraid either of censure or of ridicule. He has shocked many conventional people by his views on the relations of the sexes, and he has infuriated the admirers of a classical education by his scathing attacks upon the things which they hold most dear. At a period when most people believed the heavier-than-air machine to be an impossibility, and some people thought that all attempts to fly were profanity, Mr. Wells wrote about these things and at least familiarised us with the idea that they could be accomplished. He gave us a forecast of the great invention of the war, the weird-looking "Tanks." He has been the most ceaseless critic of "muddling through," and he advocated several years ago many recent acts of the Government. Much of his criticism is destructive, but it cannot be denied that he has imagination and a certain amount of constructive ability. With this unique record, he has attempted to solve the oldest problem of civilised and semi-civilised mankind. Abraham, Moses and the other Hebrew prophets made the attempt with results which were satisfactory to themselves, and Mr. Wells is probably equally pleased with the results of his own efforts. It is the problem which faces every man and woman who possesses any intelligence, but no one has yet found an answer that satisfies everyone. A few people say quite frankly that they are unable to offer any solution, and they call themselves agnostics. This word, which is often confused with atheists, does not mean that they believe there is no God, but that they simply do not know whether there is one or whether there is not. Their attitude of mind is like that of the Scotch jurist who return a verdict of "Not Proven." Many intellectual men have taken up this attitude and they have been men of blameless character. Perhaps Confucius was the earliest agnostic, although Huxley was the first to coin the word which expressed his own view. Mr. Wells is not an agnostic, but he has made some suggestions about God which cannot be called orthodox. And whether we believe, or do not believe, in a future state of existence for mankind, it is always of interest to see what are the views of a virile intellect, like that possessed by Mr. Wells, upon a subject which has occupied so much attention in the history of the world. For there has been more blood spilt and more persecution over religious differences than over any other subject.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Wells' book about the war and its effect upon the ordinary man who is smitten by its horror, is one of the best, if not the best, of his efforts. "Without Religion," says one of the characters in *Mr. Britling*, "life goes all to pieces." That statement is not absolutely accurate, because no one could study the lives of, let us say, Confucius and Huxley, and say that either went "all to pieces." It will, however, be conceded that religion assists in the maintenance of law and order in modern communities and gives comfort to millions. The vast majority of the people who pass across the stage of the world experience a desire for religion, although they are by no means enamoured of a particular method of expressing their emotions, such as that, for example, indulged in by the remarkable ex-baseball player and evangelist in America called Billy Sunday. There is, however, a good deal of truth in the very sweeping statement of Mr. Wells that "all mankind is seeking God." The war has revealed an enormous amount of good in men and women whose lives seemed previously hopelessly entangled, and that, despite the hideous waste, suffering and cruelty that it has caused, Mr. Wells was always an optimist and he sees a regenerated world after the war. That is about the only consolation which an optimist can derive from the present ghastly welter.

When "the mission of repentance and hope" conducted its campaign for a week in Hongkong, many local people declared themselves unable to believe that an all-powerful and benevolent divinity

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vornon & Smyth, in their weekly share report, dated the 27th July, 1917, state:—

Since our last report of 26th instant our local market has shown no improvement and the amount of business put through has again been very small. Shanghai market for Cotton shares has been much better and prices show a marked improvement. Singapore market for Rubber shares has again been firm, with most prices higher than last week.

Our to-day's wired quotations for Rubber shares are as follows, in Straits currency:—

Alor Gajahs	\$ 4.40
Ayer Pangs	11.25
Glencalys	2.45
Kedahs	4.50
Kempas	8.20
Malaka Pindas	2.85
Malakoffs	4.65
New Serendabs	4.30
Sanderofts	4.90
Tapahs	21.50

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted at 2/6. Bar Silver is quoted 302. Sterling T. T. is 2/7 1/2. Singapore T. T. is 11 1/4. Shanghai T. T. is nominal at about 67 and the Bank's buying rate for 3d/s. bills is also nominal at about 67 1/2.

Banks.—A fair number of Hongkong and Shanghai have changed hands at the reduced rate of \$665.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Market is very quiet and no transactions are reported. Unions are offering at \$335 and Cantons could probably be got at \$335. Yangtzes are wanted at \$192 1/2 ex. 73. North China remain at \$140 nominal.

FIRE INSURANCES.—China Fires could be placed at \$143. Hongkong Fires have sellers at \$320.

SHIPPING.—Market has again been very quiet. Douglases remain with a nominal quotation of \$85. Indo-China Deferred are also nominal at \$101 1/2. Steamboats are unchanged, a small transaction having been done at \$18, which remains the nominal price. Star Ferries have also a nominal quotation of \$20.

OILS.—No business is reported. Shells could be placed at 120/- cum all. Langkats were done at \$15 and there are further buyers. Ural Caspians have a nominal quotation of 32/-.

REFINERIES.—This market shows no alteration. China Sugars remain at \$96 nominal and Malabons are in request at \$29.

MINES.—Nothing to report. Kailans are wanted at 34/6, Raubs are nominal at \$2.45, as are Tronchs at 25/6.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks were done at \$112 and \$111 1/2 and they close with probable buyers at the latter rate. Kowloon Wharves came to business at \$68 and more shares are wanted at the rate.

SHANGHAI DOCKS are Tls. 70 nominal. LANS, BURELS and BURAYERS.—Lands have somewhat improved their position and close with buyers at \$91 ex. div. of \$34. Centrals are on offer at \$95.

Hotels are in request at \$98 and there are buyers of West Points at \$99 ex. div. of \$3. Humphreys have a nominal quotation of \$91.

COTTON MILLS.—This has been the only bright feature in the market. Ewos have advanced to a buying quotation of Tls. 100. Shanghai Cottons have risen rapidly and are now wanted at Tls. 134. Kung Yiks have improved to Tls. 15.80 and Yangtzepons to Tls. 5.85, both buyers. Market closes strong.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been the medium of a fair business at \$7. Business is reported in Tramways at \$6.40 and \$6.35. The Comp. has declared an interim dividend of 9 per cent., payable on 15th August. Ropes are in request at \$27 1/2 and Watsons at \$6. Electric has been done at \$43. Other quotations are nominal at rates quoted.

MEMO.—Next Settlement 29th August.

could be responsible for a world in which evil and suffering are so rampant and so merciless. Mr. Wells supplies an answer which is not very remote from the ancient doctrine of Aristotle. He believes that God is a finite Being Who is not responsible for the creation of things and Who even fights with man against the nature of things. But Mr. Wells must attempt to define the character of God, and in doing so, despite all his disclaimers and his attacks on the clergy, he comes very near indeed to describing the God of the New Testament, for it is a remarkable fact that the Gospels say practically nothing about God the Creator.

The astonishing thing about the religious movements of to-day is that a great deal of criticism of creeds and formulae comes from those who have already subscribed to them. Mr. Wells objects to the doctrine of the Trinity, and the greatest intellectual Churchman, Bishop Gore, tells him that he is not "happy in using the definition of the Trinity as expressed by the refinements of the so-called Athanasian Creed, for I decline to bind, or to attempt to bind, the ordinary Christian believer within the four corners of a symbol which has its value for the very elect, who are close students, but which is not explainable to one in 10,000 of the ordinary disciples." That statement leads us to the conclusion arrived at by so many people. It is that the clergy are experts in theology, and most of them, like experts in so many other subjects, cannot explain the matter simply. That is the reason for the phenomenal success of untrained Evangelists like General Booth and Billy Sunday. There are many things which, as Bishop Gore says, are "not explainable to one in 10,000 of the ordinary disciples." There are many things which are too complicated to be understandable by one in 10,000 of the ordinary men and women. The discoveries of science have all tended towards a more simple explanation of the phenomena of Nature, and many of the discoveries were made by amateurs. Perhaps Mr. Wells and other amateur theologians will evolve a more simple idea of the great mystery which has always puzzled mankind. For not even Mr. Wells has written the last word on the subject. —Contributed.

THE "MONGOLIA"

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

Bombay was in wireless communication with the *Mongolia* some time before she was mined. As atmospheric disturbances are very great at this season of the year no undue alarm was felt when subsequent attempts to pick up wireless communication with the vessel failed. The first news of the disaster came to Bombay when a supernumerary chief officer of the *Mongolia*, in charge of one of the ship's boats, reached the examination vessel in Bombay before noon on Sunday. The captain of the *Mongolia*, whose boat had also sailed up, arrived soon after. Two vessels were immediately despatched from the Royal Indian Marine dockyard laden with clothes and medical comforts to Janjira, on the coast, south of Bombay, near which the survivors of the *Mongolia* had effected their landing and were waiting to be brought to Bombay. The rescuing ships reached Bombay again about noon on Tuesday with the survivors. It happened that the *Mongolia's* wireless apparatus was destroyed by the terrific force of the mine explosion, and the ship was therefore unable to make use of her wireless.

The greatest credit is due to the ship's officers, crew and the passengers in getting the boats away in twelve minutes, the ship finally sinking in six minutes. The crew at 12-30 the officers reported that all passengers were off the ship and at 12-30 the officers left and at 12-32 the ship sank. There were in all 470 souls on board the vessel and the casualties among the crew, which were mostly confined to men in the engine room, are reported to be 23, six of whom were Europeans.

Thirty mail bags were recovered, and it is hoped to recover more from the sunken vessel, the masts of which are visible above water.

UNITY OF NORTH AND SOUTH
TSEN CHUN-HSUAN'S APPEAL.

General Tsen Chun-hsuan, ex-Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, has sent telegrams to Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister, and Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, who has been named Minister of Finance in General Tuan Chi-jui's Cabinet, urging unity of action between the leaders in the North and South. He is a prominent leader of the Kwomintang party. The following telegrams show his intense patriotism:—
"To Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling:—You had discovered the plots of restoration before the traitors Chang Hsun and Kang Yu-wei arrived at Peking; and I am glad that through the military operations of General Tuan Chi-jui the trouble will soon be over. We can now easily trace the disaster to the unconstitutional political quarrels; and if after the trouble is over the various *tangs* should continue to act unreasonably towards each other, the future prospect of the country will indeed become most gloomy. All should learn a lesson from the blunders of the past. Let us, therefore, turn over a new leaf, and try to redeem the past errors."

"It is high time for all officials of the Government to arouse themselves, and to be more liberal and considerate towards another. They should use their common-sense and suppress personal or party prejudices. Instead of seeking after the interest of their respective *tangs*, they should support the policy of the Government. As soon as they have sacrificed party interests, the unity of the North and the South will be effected without any difficulty. Then there will be no distinction between the old and the new elements, because all will love their own country and will do their best to further the interests of the country. Although the present situation is most critical, it will be easy to make our country wealthy and powerful. Otherwise, there will be failure even though administrative and military powers be vested in one particular *tang*, because there will be dissension and quarrels among the parties within the *tang* itself. Further quarrels or disturbance will certainly spell disaster to the nation."

"I am still lying in my sick bed, and although I remain by the coast of the sea, I have never ceased to worry about the future of the country. I hope you will consult with the important persons at Peking as to the solution of the situation. If we can handle the situation properly at this critical juncture, there will not be any trouble in future."

TELEGRAM TO LIANG CHI-CHIAO.
"To Liang Chi-chiao:—The country has been taken by surprise by the restoration plot of the traitors Chang and Kang Yu-wei. I have no doubt that under the direction of General Tuan Chi-jui the suppression of the traitors will be effected in a short time. I envy you your opportunity to re-establish the Republic."

The first thing in the reorganisation work is to remove differences between the North and the South and new and old elements, and to bring all parties into the constitutional path fixed by law. As soon as the dignity and sacredness of the law and Constitution are maintained, there will be unity in the country and the foundation of the Republic will become secure. I have still been staying at a village by the coast of the sea to recuperate my health, but I have always been anxious about the future of the country, the bitter quarrels of various *tangs* vex me. If we do not sacrifice party differences now, there will be serious calamity in future."

A MODERN UTOPIA.

The late Rajah of Sarawak was a wise and enlightened ruler, and his exposition of the ideas which guided him in the administration of his once turbulent kingdom, embodies a philosophy that is worth reams of Machiavellian doctrine, says a writer in a house paper. "There isn't," he said, "a lawyer in the whole of my dominions, there is no red tape, and not a single official letter is ever written. I have reduced government to a miracle of simplicity, simply because I trust my people and they trust me." He was a worthy successor of his still more famous uncle, who once said to Queen Victoria, "I find it easier to govern 30,000 Malays and Dyaks than to manage a dozen of your Majesty's subjects."

"REVOLUTION IN THE AIR"

[BY HAMILTON FYFE.]

"Yes," said the little man on the couch next to me—and he said it darkly, with pompous, prophetic utterance—"yes, there is revolution in the air."

We were cooling down after a Turkish bath. He had begun by asking me whether I did not think "it was time we made some changes in England." I inquired what sort of changes.

"What sort, eh?" he repeated. "Well, look at Russia. And I happen to know there are people on the same tack in France. A clean sweep, that's what we ought to have. And I believe it's coming. Yes, there's revolution in the air."

This little man was clearly not only an ass but a silly ass, to employ the distinction one made famous by a popular play. But there are others, not altogether assine, who have been talking in the same strain. The Revolution in Russia not only upset the mental balance of a small but noisy section of the Russian people; it had the same effect upon a certain number here. Since I came back to England a few days ago I have heard "revolution" whispered and even cried aloud in half dozen different quarters. I have seen it mentioned, as a possibility, in print. What on earth does it all mean?

I did not argue with my Turkish bath acquaintance. He was not worth it. But with a person of more substance I have tried to thresh out this false grain.

"What is there to 'revolute' against?" I asked. "Not the monarchy, I suppose?"

"No," he admitted; "the King does no harm."

"No harm?" I said. "The Sovereign is a most useful part of our Constitution. He is lifted above politics. We have far too much politics already; don't you agree?"

Yes, he agreed to that.

"What is it you want to abolish, then? Is it Parliament? What would you put in its place? A Committee of Soldiers and Workmen? Very good. But in a week the soldiers and workmen would be indistinguishable from the old M.P.s. Not many years ago the cry of the reformer was, 'Let us have working men in Parliament.' Then all will be well. We have had them. With what result? That they are declared by their fellow working men to be 'no good.'"

"That's so, and it's true," said the revolutionary.

"But all that you need to get rid of them is an election," I told him. "The object of revolutions is to alter Constitutions. How could we alter ours with any advantage? It is the freest in the world."

"Ah," he said, "but the country isn't well governed."

"Whose fault is that? It is the fault of the People. The revolution we need is in the thinking habits of the manhood and the womanhood of the country. If electors were good government they must think before they vote. They must watch their representatives. They must study public policy as they study their own private businesses. Haven't time, you reply? Then the country must continue to be badly governed."

I could understand a revolutionary movement which aimed at the trial and punishment of the Ministers whose lack of foresight, energy, and decision led us into disasters. That was the object of the Russian Revolution. But in England we are so forgiving and so slack-hearted that we allow these men to be at large and even to take part in public affairs. We shall never be well governed so long as that indulgence towards criminals prevails. A naval officer who hazards a ship is instantly court-martialled. A Prime Minister who hazards the Empire is called to no account whatever. It is asinine to expect that 'revolution' would improve matters, while we refuse to make our servants responsible for their acts."

"Now tell me," I said, "why you want a revolution."

But the revolutionary had never a word to say.

WAR NEWS.

KAISER UNDERTAKES TO
RESTORE THE GREEK
KING.

A telegram from Berlin to Berne says that the Emperor William has addressed the following message to one of the Greek diplomatic representatives abroad for transmission to former King Constantine.

"I have heard with wrath of the infamous outrage committed by our common enemies upon you and upon your dynasty. I assure you that your deprivation can be only temporary. The mailed fist of Germany, with further aid from Almighty God, will restore you to your throne, of which no man by right can rob you. The armies of Germany and Germany's allies will wreak vengeance on those who have dared so insolently to lay their criminal hands on you. We hope to welcome you in Germany at the earliest opportunity. A thousand cordial greetings from

(Signed) YOUR WILLIAM.

GERMAN CHIEF ON OUR SPORT-
LOVING AIRMEN.

General von Hoppner, Commander-in-Chief of the German air forces, in an interview with a Dutch journalist declared that the German airmen have won supremacy over their enemies, although the British and French were superior in numbers.

"The English," he said, "show in air fights that they are of the Germanic race. For they seek fight, and fight until either they or their opponents are killed. German aircraft generally are better than those of the enemy, though the new English Sopwith triplanes are excellent. The technical preparedness of the French is middling, and that of the British inferior. While we Germans consider every fight as a military act, for the British flying is but sport, and when it comes to a fight good sport. The German is a soldier first. Our German military training cannot be outdone by Britain's three years of waging war."

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850)

(TELEPHONE 1741)

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG FOR

BURBERRY'S
RAINCOATSFOR
GENTLEMEN.

WE HAVE A FULL RANGE OF
STYLES IN SEVERAL WEIGHTS
AND ALL SIZES.

FROM 32" TO 44" CHEST.

\$35.00 to \$75.00 Each.

BURBERRY COATS ARE
RAINPROOF YET REMAIN
POROUS AND SELF-VENTILATING
AND ARE THEREFORE PERFECTLY
HYGIENIC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR
BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.
V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR
WHISKY.
THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

PRICE \$21.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1467-3

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 244

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
GOLOSHES

AND

HEAVY FOOTWEAR
FOR
THE PRESENT SEASON.

THE BEST AT REASONABLE PRICES.

189

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE
CAMEOS

Specially selected programme for Saturday night, including many of the most popular items in the Company's repertoire.

By Request.

BOOK EARLY.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Prices \$3, \$2 and \$1.

[Soldiers and Sailors in uniform may avail themselves of the special concession announced at Thursday's Matinee, Saturday 25 cents; all other nights 15 cents.]

[867]

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, AMOY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of "INSPECTOR OF POLICE" to the KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Amoy.

Applicants should state their age, whether married or single, and should give full particulars on the subject of their previous experience.

A knowledge of Police duties and Hindustani are essential qualifications. Copies of testimonials need be sent in with the application.

The successful candidate will assume office on the 1st November, 1917.

The maximum salary to be paid to such "INSPECTOR OF POLICE" shall be \$260.00 Amoy currency per month with an annual increase of \$25.00 per month to a final maximum of \$300.00 per month.

The term of Agreement will be three years.

Uniform, Quarters, Fuel and Light and Medical Attendance will be provided.

Applications must be endorsed "APPOINTMENT OF POLICE INSPECTOR," addressed to the Chairman, KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Amoy, and should reach Amoy not later than September 30th, 1917.

By Order of the Council,
T. W. DOBSON,
Secretary, K.M.C. [878]

WANTED.

ON THE PEAK, from beginning of October, experienced ENGLISH NURSE to take charge of one baby. Wages \$50 a month.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [882]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared. The Dividend will be Payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, 1917, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/6 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary. [869]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
Russo-Asiatic Bank. [894]

G. TISDALL & CO.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the GENERAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

FOR SALE.

USED PORTUGUESE ASIATIC STAMPS in packets of:
30 Stamps for \$1.00 70 Stamps for \$4.50
40 " " 1.20 80 " " 5.50
50 " " 1.50 90 " " 6.50
60 " " 1.80 100 " " 8.00

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSUP & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, —THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19, IN ONE LOT.

The Property Consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 194, The Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1898.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. WILKINSON & CRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [897]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & ROUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.:

All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years, created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1886.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Principals, Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of
THE DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK,
or to

Messrs. HUGHES & ROUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [819]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

During August and September.

NO. 100, PEAK (Magazine Gap), 5-Roomed Bungalow. Moderate rental.

Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [883]

TO LET.

DEVONIA No. 9, Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court.

HOUSES in Shamien, Canton, Nos. 31 and 33.

Apply to—
DAVID SARSOON & Co., Ltd. [906]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

A HOUSE, Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).

HOUSES in Wongneichong Road.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [898]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [898]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location.

Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [767]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Bookellers.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
PRICKLY HEAT

LOTION

AND

POWDER

are certain cures

for Prickly Heat.

Can be used either in conjunction

or separately.

They will also be found invaluable

for preventing and relieving Sun-

burn, Freckles and all Skin

Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

in Bottles at

50c. and \$1.00

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

in Boxes at

\$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 28th JULY, 1917.

JAPAN AND CHINA'S
DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

THE attempt to reinstate the Manchu Dynasty has naturally attracted much attention in Japan, where the vernacular papers have been filled with comments on the situation. On the whole, it may be said that, while showing some reserve, they do not favour General CHANG HSUN's action. It may be noted that the leading organs of the Press in Japan are not in sympathy with the Japanese Government and are, therefore, inclined to regard all its actions with suspicion. The suggestion made by them, however, that the Japanese Government has taken a part in the movement in China for restoring the Manchu Dynasty is not supported by any evidence. Japan seems throughout to have acted very circumspectly, although, of course, it has been forced, by its position, to take cognisance of the movement. As already pointed out, the present Japanese Premier announced on taking office that the policy of his Government towards China would differ from that of its predecessor; it would be one of non-interference in China's domestic affairs. This policy seems to have been carefully followed, and, as a result, there has been an absence of those "incidents" which were so frequent formerly between the two nations. Overlooking this fact, however, the Japanese vernacular papers are inclined to blame the non-interference policy for the Chinese trouble, the view, apparently, being that if the Japanese Government had intimated to the Chinese leaders that it would not tolerate any disturbances of the established polity, General CHANG HSUN and his subordinates would have held their hands. There is, however, no evidence that the Japanese Government was consulted on the matter; indeed, the reports in the Japanese telegrams were that General CHANG HSUN, when he visited the Japanese Legation,

informed Baron HAYASHI that he had no intention of attempting any change in the polity, but was simply desirous of restoring peace and order. It must, therefore, be taken for granted that the Japanese Government had no knowledge of General CHANG's intentions, although, of course, Baron HAYASHI may have had suspicions, as many people in Peking appear to have had suspicions, that General CHANG's well-known inclinations might lead to other developments. There is a general idea, not only in Japan but elsewhere, that Japan is at the bottom of every political movement in China. One of the Japanese papers declares that without Japan's help no political movement in China can assume any importance. While, of course, governments, like individuals, may not see exactly where their own interests lie and may take steps damaging to themselves with the idea that they are promoting their own welfare, the issues between Japan and China are so clear that it is difficult to see why the Japanese Government should be anxious to evoke political discord in China. It is certainly not in Japan's commercial interests that China should be rent with civil strife, especially at the present time when she has such a good opportunity of spreading the market for her wares. Already the influence of the present trouble is being closely watched, and has occasioned some anxiety on the Stock and other Exchanges. The fact that President Li took refuge in the Japanese Legation has been instanced also by the Japanese papers as showing Japanese influence in China's affairs. Here, again, the conclusion seems groundless. President Li, according to the Japanese Government's statement, sought the Japanese Legation entirely of his own accord. Presumably, before he took this step some correspondence passed as to whether protection would be afforded him, but there is no evidence that the Japanese Government put any pressure upon him in the matter. Certainly, if the Japanese Government had been behind General CHANG's effort to restore the Manchu Dynasty, the President might very well have sought protection in the Legation of a Power which could not be suspected of having any inclination either way and the choice of which would not have caused any ill-feeling. If the British, American, French, or Russian Legations might have felt any reluctance in receiving him, there were the Legations of Holland, Denmark and Spain. The fact that he chose the Japanese Legation rather suggests that he looks upon the Japanese Government as the upholder of settled conditions in China rather than as a disturber of the peace. On the other hand, there may be some truth in the suggestion that Japan's published policy of non-interference in China's domestic affairs rather encouraged General CHANG to proceed. It is said that when he visited the Japanese Legation he "sounded" the Japanese Minister as to his Government's attitude towards the crisis and received assurances that the Japanese Government would adhere to the policy it had announced. If General CHANG derived any encouragement from this, however, it can hardly be laid to the blame of Japan, which cannot be expected to blow hot and cold at the same time. Happily, the failure of General CHANG's scheme to re-establish the Manchu Dynasty removes anxiety as to further difficulties arising. Japan has not an easy part to play vis-à-vis China, whether she interferes in China's domestic affairs or refrains from interfering, but there can be no doubt that the latter policy offers the greatest benefits to both countries.

There was a large collection of beautiful floral tributes, among those who sent wreaths being the following:—Officers of H.K.V.R., from Cecil and his wife Mitzie; from his wife Polly; the Row-loom Wharf and Godown Company; from the staff of the Swatow branch; Commodore and staff, W. G. Humphreys and Co.; Chinese Staff, W. G. Humphreys and Co.; Imports and Export brokers of W. G. Humphreys and Co.; Manager and staff of the Victoria Printing Press; Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Alex. Ross and Co.; Members of "D." Co., H.K.V.R.; China Mining and Metal Co.; Shewan Tomes and Co.; Ellen, Will, Ben and David; the San Co.; Alfred and family; Stewart Bros.; Henry Humphreys; Committee of the Union Church; W. G. Humphreys and Co., Canton, etc.

The band of the 18th Infantry played the funeral music, and 18th Infantry buglers also played the "Last Post" after the firing of the volleys.

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation to the Funds of the Hospitals of \$400 from J. M. Wong.

A Chinese farmer of Tai Kung Po has reported to the police that his son, aged 35, and who has been working for him for the past few months, has committed suicide by hanging himself.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

4.40 P.M. July 27th.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

4.40 P.M. July 27th.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.)

HEAVY RAINS.

PEKING, July 27th.

There has been very heavy rain. All the northern rivers are over-flowing, and immense tracts are inundated. There has also been extensive damage.

The rainstorms are unprecedented for ten years.

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—About the correspondence that has been going on in your paper during the past week, I notice certain comments on this very difficult problem suggesting that the rise in the price of silver, mainly due to speculators, is alone responsible for the high rates of Exchange ruling at present. I therefore feel constrained to ask why, if the Hongkong Dollar rate is based on the price of silver, was the rate of the dollar in Hongkong 2s. 6 3/4d. D.D. on the 23rd June when the London silver price was 39 7/8, and why to-day when the silver price in London is 39 1/2 is the Dollar rate 2s. 7d. 7/16 D.D., that is a rise of a penny and a farthing in the rate against a fall of one-eighth of a penny in the London silver price?—Yours faithfully,

"PUZZLED."
Hongkong, 24th July, 1917.

THE LATE MR. W. G. HUMPHREYS.

FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

The funeral of the late Mr. W. G. Humphreys took place at Happy Valley last evening, the deceased being accorded military honours, he having been a much esteemed member of "D." Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves.

The members of "D." Company acted as bearers, and the firing party was composed of Sgt. McHutcheon, Corporal Walker, and Ptes. Edkins, Nisbet, Nicholson, Gompertz, Higginbotham, Clarke, Jenkins, Leask, McMurtry, Davidson, Palmer and Roberts.

Among those present at the end ceremony were Mrs. Alfred Humphreys, Mrs. William Humphreys, Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. Alfred Humphreys, Mr. William Humphreys, Mr. Cecil Humphreys, Capt. Armstrong, (chief mourners), the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham O.M.G., the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Bishop Lander, the Rev. T. W. Featherstone, Major Macdonald, Major Wakeman, Capt. Lammett, Capt. Stewart, Capt. Blane, Capt. Champkin, Lieuts. McKenny, Hancock, Wright, Sutherland, Owen Hughes, and Messrs. H. A. Lammett, J. de B. Lancaster, T. O. Loughlin, E. A. M. Williams, J. R. Wood, W. J. Tutehar, Findlay Smith, G. C. Moxon, S. David, E. Ralphs, M. S. Sassoon, A. O. Lang, A. S. D. Cousland, N. J. Stabb, T. F. Hough, D. Mackenzie, Evan Jones, etc.

There was a large collection of beautiful floral tributes, among those who sent wreaths being the following:—Officers of H.K.V.R., from Cecil and his wife Mitzie; from his wife Polly; the Row-loom Wharf and Godown Company; from the staff of the Swatow branch; Commodore and staff, W. G. Humphreys and Co.; Chinese Staff, W. G. Humphreys and Co.; Imports and Export brokers of W. G. Humphreys and Co.; Manager and staff of the Victoria Printing Press; Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Alex. Ross and Co.; Members of "D." Co., H.K.V.R.; China Mining and Metal Co.; Shewan Tomes and Co.; Ellen, Will, Ben and David; the San Co.; Alfred and family; Stewart Bros.; Henry Humphreys; Committee of the Union Church; W. G. Humphreys and Co., Canton, etc.

The band of the 18th Infantry played the funeral music, and 18th Infantry buglers also played the "Last Post" after the firing of the volleys.

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN KOREA.

As the result of an exhaustive investigation the Japanese Products Investigation Committee has recommended that the rice patches in Korea should be turned into cotton fields, that experiments in cotton-growing should be encouraged on suitable Government land, in Korea, Formosa and Japan, that soya beans should give place to cotton, and that the question of fertilisers should be adequately considered. Enough is known of the methods of our Far Eastern friends (says *The Indian*) to enable us to realise that they are generally in earnest.

When a Chinese fisherman was charged with using dynamite to catch fish, Sergeant Perkins said that when he was patrolling among the Sha Chow islands he heard what he thought to be explosions. He went to the spot where he heard the noise, and there found a number of fishermen. A large quantity of dead fish were floating about. The boats also contained about 300 lbs. of fish. When witness approached the fishermen they made off, but he managed to catch the defendant.

In reply to the Magistrate witness said he did not find any dynamite.

The fisherman said that they were merely "banging" the fish, meaning that they were making a noise so as to frighten the fish towards the nets. No dynamite was used.

Defendant was discharged.

PROFESSOR AND CHAIR COOLIES.

Professor Gonzales was the complainant in a case before Mr. Dyer Ball, when two chair coolies were summoned for demanding more than their legal fare, and also with behaving in a rude manner.

The complainant said that about 6 p.m. on the 18th he wanted a chair to take him from D'Aguilar Street to his house in Arbuthnot Road. He approached the defendants' chair, but they moved away, meaning that they did not want to take him; and they also said that they wanted 15 cents. Complainant told the coolies that he would call a policeman if they refused to take him, whereupon they consented, but were very angry about it.

When the chair got to the turning into Wellington Street complainant wanted to go into Wyndham Street, but the chair coolies insisted on going on towards a lane. Complainant did not want to go that way because the lane was full of hawkers and stalls, and it was not the usual route. When complainant protested the coolies commenced to jolt the chair about, and also to twist it around. The jolting became so violent that he (complainant) feared that he would be thrown out, so he stopped the chair and called a policeman. The latter told him to take out a summons, which he did.

Inspector Garrod said the legal fare from D'Aguilar Street to Professor Gonzales' house in Arbuthnot Road was 10 cents.

Each of the coolies was fined \$5.

OPIUM HAULS.

The master of a junk was charged before Mr. Wood with possessing 275 taels of opium, and also with permitting his junk to be used for the purpose of carrying opium. The opium was valued at \$2,760.

Inspector Wildin described how, on Wednesday morning, he boarded the junk along with Chinese Revenue officers. The defendant was on board and said that the master had gone ashore. A search of the junk was made, and close to the mast one of the seamen employed on the junk discovered a hole and brought up the opium, which was contained in small tins. The hole had been made between the bottom of the mast and the bulkhead of the junk; it was a very clever ruse. The defendant denied all knowledge of the opium.

Mr. Wood asked if it were possible for the junk to be confiscated.

Inspector Wildin said that only junks of 15 tons or under could be ordered to be confiscated. The junk concerned was about 160 tons, and could not be confiscated.

A fine of \$5,000 was imposed, or, in default, six months' hard labour.

There was another case of two Chinese seamen being in possession of 450 taels of prepared opium, valued at \$4,500.

The men denied all knowledge of the opium, and the case was adjourned for further enquiries to be made.

A woman was charged with being in possession of 8 taels of opium. She stated that she was engaged by a coolie to carry a basket and the basket was found to contain the opium.

The defendant was discharged.

STORM DAMAGE.

The police have received a report of certain damage to roadways due to the heavy rains.

About fifteen yards of the roadway two miles from Kowloon City, and on the road between the Walled City and Shatin Valley, has been carried away by a landslide. The fall is on the west side of the Lion Rock.

A slight landslide on the Kennedy Road, near house 160, has also been reported.

THE WAR.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

BRITISH TO THE RESCUE.

MORE PEACE TALK.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN WEST.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

Franco-Belgian Front

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SMASHING FRENCH ATTACK AND SOME GERMAN "NEWS."

PARIS, July 26th.

A semi-official message shows that it was a smashing attack in the best French style on the 24th which regained, in one hour, dominating positions on the Craonne plateau, which the enemy took four days to conquer at the cost of sanguinary losses. The "German higher command, following the customary method, did not mention this defeat. Contrariwise, they actually stated in yesterday's communiqué that an attack on Craonne failed. Comment is needless."

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, July 26th.

A wireless German official message says:—The artillery battle has not diminished in intensity between the coast and Lys. English reconnoitring thrusts have continued to be unsuccessful. Our flame-throwers captured an important trench sector near Monchy. Three enemy attempts to re-capture it failed. We stormed a French position on a front of 1,800 metres and to a depth of 400 metres southward of Ailles, and captured a dominating ridge, north-westward of Hurtebise. We raided and captured ground at Hochberg. The French suffered sanguinary losses in counter-attacks in these places. We took 1,150 prisoners.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, July 26th.

The tremendousness of the Germans' fruitless and most costly efforts to capture the heights of the Aisne, which the French have regained, are only now beginning to be fully realised. It transpires that two German armies, one of Von Boehm's and the other of von Bulow's, comprising eight divisions, of which three were Prussian, three Westphalian, one Bavarian and one Baden, of approximately one hundred thousand men, participated in the general assault from Cerny as far as the California plateau. The principal effort was directed against the Craonne plateau. The German losses have been most heavy. The celebrated 20th Brandenburg Regiment has almost disappeared. The French losses are comparatively light.

GERMAN TROOPS NERVOUS

LONDON, July 26th.

A French communiqué states:—The Germans, who are most nervous at night-time, resumed their attacks obstinately last evening on a front of three kilometres from the region east of Hurtebise to the region south of Labovelle. The enemy, although he threw large forces into action, was only able to penetrate, after incredible efforts and the highest losses, some elements of our first line to the south of Ailles. Our fire smashed repeated assaults on Hurtebise farm and farther south. After an intense bombardment, the Germans rapidly and violently attacked Mout Haut, in Champagne. The fight lasted all night long, but the gallantry of our troops prevented an enemy advance. On the contrary, during a successful operation to the north of Auberville we forced unoccupied German trenches, a continuing to advance, engaged in a lively fight, inflicting appreciable losses on the enemy. Reciprocal artillery firing continues to be violent on the left bank of the Meuse.

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The weather has interfered with air-fighting. We brought down one German machine. One of ours is missing.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUCCESSES ON ROMANIAN FRONT.

LONDON, July 26th.

A wireless Russian official message says:—The Roumanians on the 24th and 25th took over 1,000 prisoners, and captured 33 guns, 17 machine-guns, 10 mine-throwers and much material. The Roumanians also, upon the Roumanian front, took 1,000 prisoners and captured 24 guns.

GERMAN NEWS.

LONDON, July 27th.

A German official wireless message says:—Our artillery partly closed up the breach the Russians caused in our line southward of Smorgon. We compelled the Russians to retreat, regaining almost the whole of our former positions. We gained, during stubborn engagements, heights westward of Tarnopol. We captured Buczacz, Thumacz, Olynia and Delatyn.

Owing to our pressure northward of the Dniester, the Russian Carpathian front has commenced to weaken southward of the Tartar Pass.

The Russians are retreating in the direction of Czernowitz. Our attack drove off Russians from the Babulnawa heights.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FOOD CONTROL.

FEELING OF UNREST.

LONDON, July 27th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Rhonda made a statement relative to food control. He said there was a feeling of unrest in many quarters owing to the extravagant prices of a number of commodities. The Board of Trade estimate that the average cost of food had over-doubled during the war. He earnestly appealed to the public to redouble their efforts in food economy. Until the Allies shipbuilding programme, and the results of replacing vessels as soon as they were sunk, his policy was to fix prices at every stage. This would take the form of fixing prices on the principle of allowing a reasonable pre-war profit. Unnecessary middle-men will be eliminated. Local authorities have been empowered to appoint local Food Controllers. With reference to profiteering, his Lordship said he would press for imprisonment in aggravated cases, but proposed to eliminate profiteers who were fixing prices. He anticipated that the maximum cattle prices would enable a reduction of at least 6d. per lb. in meat, retail. Before December 31st arrangements for an equitable distribution of comestibles would be introduced.

EARLIER CABLES.

SIAM AND THE WAR.

BANGKOK, July 26th.

The machinery of the Austro-German steamers has been damaged by small explosions. All male enemies are interned for the duration of the war, and enemy businesses are to be wound up.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD. MORE PEACE TALK.

LONDON, July 26th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, on behalf of the quintet of Pacifist M.P.'s moved a resolution asking the House to endorse the sentiments of the Reichstag's resolution of the 16th inst., and to restate peace-aims. Also, that the forthcoming Allied Conference on war aims should include Democratic representatives, besides diplomats.

Mr. Asquith traced the origin of the Reichstag resolution, to which, he declared, overmuch importance had been attached. Peace was the supreme interest of mankind, but the all-important condition was that it must not defeat the purpose for which the great nations warred and they must not render wasteful the great sacrifices which had been made.

Mr. Asquith welcomed the forthcoming Allied Conference initiated by Russia, where her aims will be restated, because new facts with a practical bearing have recently emerged, namely, the cessation of the Russian autocracy and the entry of the United States into the war. The Allied forces comprise an overwhelming majority of the free peoples, and the world-policy of this great and unprecedented aggregation of free peoples was solely freedom. No peace was worth having which restored the precarious status quo ante, which left small countries at the mercy of dynastic intrigue and military coercion. The governing principle should be the interests and wishes of the people affected by the change in the rearrangement of the map. He asked explicitly if Germany was prepared to adhere to that policy and principle. The Reichstag resolution had not disclosed it.

LATEST CABLES.

Mr. Asquith said such an avowal would bring peace within sight. In the meantime we were not helping its advent by giving the impression that we were faltering in determination or were doubtful that we would carry out the burden we had taken up.

Mr. Wardle, on behalf of the Labourites associated himself with Mr. Asquith. The desire for peace was based on the achievement of the purposes for which we had warred. He declared that Mr. MacDonald's resolution was a great mistake. British Labour forces had never participated in Imperialistic Jingoistic aims, but in real war and self-defence. (Cheers.) The British labour forces were inflexibly resolved on victory. While Mr. MacDonald and his friends expressed their objects as pious hope, the Labour forces realised that they were only obtainable by fighting. (Cheers.) The German people were not seeking to destroy their own shackles but to impose them on other people.

Mr. Bonar Law asked what was the good of basing anything on a resolution by a body not possessing the smallest power. He pointed out that the Reichstag resolution demanded freedom of the seas, which meant that a nation with a naval power must not use it while at one with a military power, unrestricted. He asked whether Germany should still be permitted to retain Alsace Lorraine forcibly. He was convinced, fully cognisant as he was of the position, that immediately before the outbreak of war we had no alternative but to enter the war. He exposed the hollowiness of the alleged present peace feeling in Germany, which was based on the military outlook. There would be no future security if a patched up peace comes, and the German military machine was not broken.

Germany must be disabused of the pre-war conviction that national greatness and development depend on readiness to plunge the world into war. He did not despair of the part Russia was going to play in the war, even under the present conditions. He concluded by expressing confidence in the ability of the Allies to achieve their object.

The House of Commons rejected Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's resolution by 149 votes to 19.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS. ANOTHER APPEAL FOR STABILITY.

PETROGRAD, July 26th.

The Executive of the Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have issued a manifesto which says:—The great misfortunes which are descending on the country and the revolution, and the serious defeats of our army, are opening the way for the enemy, increasing the general panic and preparing the soil with poisonous seeds. The counter-revolution, the absence of discipline efforts, mutiny, anarchy, and open treachery are facilitating Hindenburg's offensive and caused the terrible break in our front. The revolution and freedom are endangered. Strong bourgeois are already organising an attack in favour of the old regime.

The Provisional Government is organising measures to defend and strengthen the front, carry out pressing democratic and social reforms and relentlessly crush the counter-revolution. The Executive appeals for submission to authority in the fateful hour and to ensure that the results of the revolution shall not perish.

DEALING WITH TRAITORS.

PETROGRAD, July 26th.

The Government is convoking a conference at Moscow of delegates of the principal representative bodies of Russia to consider the country's position. The Judiciary are taking measures to bring to justice all the organisers of the recent revolt against the Government.

M. Kerensky, in an interview, said the re-establishment of the death penalty at the front was absolutely necessary. The alternative was the sacrificing of the army to traitors.

SUSPENDING NEWSPAPERS.

The Government is suspending the newspapers which have been inciting disobedience of military orders, and acts of violence. The editors will be tried.

A decree creates on every front Revolutionary Courts Martial. Each is composed of three officers and three privates, and will deal with mutinies, disobedience, treachery etc.

DIVISION BLOWN TO PIECES BY ITS OWN ARTILLERY.

LONDON, July 26th.

The *Morning Post's* correspondent at Petrograd says that General Korniloff promptly acted on the resolution of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates Committee that execution was the only cure for the military traitors, with the result that a whole division of the Eleventh Army on the Galician Front has been blown to pieces by its own artillery. This army was lavishly equipped with aeroplanes, aviators and British armoured cars. Its artillery was posted ideally, yet the infantry shot their own gunners in order to get the horses as they retreated. The result was that the artillery was captured and there is no hope of saving the artillery of the Seventh and Eighth Armies. It is doubtful whether the Eighth will escape. The bright spot in the disgraceful debacle is the gallantry of the British armoured cars, commanded by Commander Locker Lampson, M.P., which remained to fight the advancing Germans absolutely unsupported.

SACRIFICES BY BRITISH SOLDIERS.

LONDON, July 26th.

The *Times* correspondent at the Russian Headquarters, writing on July 23rd, says that the British armoured cars and trench mortar sections are most gallantly sacrificing themselves in covering the Russian retreat. The infantry have deserted their Allies, hence the British stand is unavailing. The Commander-in-Chief personally congratulated Commander Locker Lampson and presented him with twenty-six Crosses of St. George for his men. The British casualties are one officer and four men wounded. By a marvel of coolness, the military stores were removed or destroyed, though scarcely any time was available. The sections soon afterwards came into action again, co-operating with cavalry in the defence of Tarnopol. General Korniloff was appointed Commander-in-Chief of this Front when the mischief was already

irreparable. He has begun a difficult task by withdrawing the armies and enforcing discipline, and has written to Petrograd insisting on the abolition of the system of military committees, otherwise he will resign.

WOMEN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, July 26th.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Women's Battalion of Death has suffered casualties in the fighting at Smorgon and Krevo.

PETROGRAD'S MILITARY COMMANDER RESIGNS.

LONDON, July 26th.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that General Polovizov, the Military Governor of Petrograd, has resigned. General Erdelli, Commander of the Eleventh Army, has been appointed his successor.

A Women's Military Congress has been convened for August 5th.

The Countess of Panin has resigned the Assistant Ministership of Public Aid.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

LONDON, July 26th.

The latest telegrams from Petrograd show that the country is generally rallying to the support of the Government. M. Kerensky is receiving shoals of messages from all parts and from military and other quarters expressing sympathy and devotion. Soldier delegates from the Front are demanding an inquiry into recent happenings in Petrograd, especially the garrison's apathy towards the Government. It is alleged that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates Council still contains Maximalists. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates have defeated a vote of confidence in its Executive and the demand is growing that the latter should purge itself of dangerous elements.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

PARIS, July 26th.

The arrivals during the past week amounted to 1,033 and the departures 937. There were no sinkings, and six vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

A CANADIAN LOAN.

NEW YORK, July 26th.

The Canadian Loan of a hundred million dollars for two years has been negotiated by syndicate, including Messrs. Morgan and Messrs. Brown Brothers.

AUSTRALIAN EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

MELBOURNE, July 26th.

Mr. Forrest, in the House of Representatives, moved the second reading of the War-time Profits Tax. He announced that the tax would be fifty per cent. for the year ending June 30th, 1918, and 75 per cent. thereafter. A tax would be levied on excess profits during the war, compared with pre-war profits. The exemptions include agriculture, fruit-growing, dairying and allied businesses.

BRITAIN'S WAR FINANCE.

A CORRECTION.

LONDON, July 27th.

Mr. Bonar Law corrects his statement in the Commons on Tuesday as regards loans to the Allies and the Dominions. This should read:—The total advances to the Allies were £1,025,000,000, in addition to £140,000,000 to the Dominions, the total thus being £1,171,000,000.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

MORE HOPEFUL FEELING.

LONDON, July 26th.

The Press Bureau announces that the second meeting of the Irish Convention appointed a Preliminary Procedure Committee. The Convention has adjourned until August 8th.

The feeling in Dublin is more hopeful regarding the Irish Convention. The choice of Sir Horace Plunket, as Chairman, is approved. He has an intimate knowledge of all sections of the Irish people, and is respected by all. He is entirely detached from recent party politics, and has been a life-long worker for the practical regeneration of Ireland.

WOMAN SPY SENTENCED TO DEATH.

PARIS, July 27th.

A dancer named Marguerite Dell, and known as "Matahari," who was born in the Dutch East Indies, has been sentenced to death for espionage.

CONTROL OF TEA.

LONDON, July 27th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Clynes stated that the scheme for taking over full control of all supplies of tea arriving in England has been drawn up after consultation with representatives of the trades concerned. This would provide for the securing of the benefit of reduced prices for the consumer.

THE SUPPLY OF TEA.

HELPING INDIA AND CEYLON GROWERS.

LONDON, July 26th.

In the House of Commons Sir J. D. Rees suggested that as Australia had prohibited the import of China and Java teas in order to help Indian and Ceylon growers, who were at present, to a large extent, deprived of the home market, Sir Walter Long might suggest to the Government of Canada the propriety of taking similar action in view of the fact that the Dominion was now importing quantities of Java leaf.

Mr. Steel Maitland replied that he did not think representations could usefully be made to the Canadian Government, and if the facts are as stated the Canadian Government will doubtless duly consider the matter. He added that during the year ending March last, which was the latest period for which statistics were available, the imports of Java tea to Canada did not exceed one per cent. of the total imports.

SILVER.

LONDON, July 27th.

Silver is quoted at 38½. There have been increased offerings, and the market has an easy tendency.

GERMANISED BELGIUM.

VON BISSING'S POLITICAL TESTAMENT.

A number of German papers publish the political testament of Major-General Baron von Bissing, who, for the greater part of the period since the beginning of the war, governed Belgium until his recent death.

In this cynical document the real German mind appears clear as day. He repeats at least a dozen times the statement that Belgium must be added, as a conquered State, to Germany. Germany must fight on, he says, till peace is won at the point of the sword.

The war has shown that the possession of Germany's industrial region is a necessity in order that we may be able to hold out and to conduct the war, and that the protection of that region is only possible by our possession of the defensible territory west of the Rhine. The present frontiers of empire are not sufficient for that purpose.

The Belgian industrial region is not only of great value in peace time, but also in case of war. A neutral Belgium, or a Belgium under Franco-British influence, with her arsenals, metal industries, and coal, strengthens the fighting force and capability of resistance of a country, just as our industrial region strengthens ours. It is therefore absolutely necessary to prevent Belgian industries being placed at the disposal of our foes.

BEA AND WORLD POWER. Von Bissing then goes on to condemn the idea of making Germany's future frontier run through Liege and Namur. "Our frontier," he says, "must be pushed to the sea coast in the interests of our sea-power. If we don't keep Belgium in our hands, govern it in future for our interests, and protect it by the force of our commerce and industry, we shall lose the position won in Belgium; and perhaps never recover it."

Germany's interests in Antwerp will be endangered as soon as we give up Belgium, and with Antwerp we lose that strong influence which that city, especially as a commercial and financial centre exercises in South America. That influence would be turned against us.

"THE ONLY POLICY." "Therefore, the only policy is that of force, which will also ensure that the present hostile population will gradually become accustomed to, and content with, German rule." Von Bissing was not greatly enamoured of the idea of making a separate Flanders, as "anything less than annexation would stamp Germany before the world as a weakling, and do great damage to the cause of the Fatherland abroad." He says in conclusion, "We must, during peace negotiations, avoid every indication as to how the country will be added to Germany and allow the right of conquest to be our only guide. We must, for years yet preserve the present system of dictatorship."

REGULARITY OF THE BOWELS

The First Line of Defence against Ill-Health.

Only about one man or woman in a hundred is perfectly healthy. The other 99 have some digestive trouble, and perhaps more than 50 per cent of these could trace their trouble to that prevalent evil—constipation. It is a simple thing of itself, but like many simple things, it may grow and become complicated. Constipation is the root of nine-tenths of the sickness of man, and a large proportion of the sickness of women. Nature often requires a little assistance, and if this assistance is given at the first indication much distress and suffering may be averted. To maintain a healthy system the bowels should operate at least once every 24 hours. This is one of Nature's wise provisions which is too often ignored, and the result is untold suffering. Women and children are the greatest offenders, but why such should be the case is a problem to be solved. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a remedy which, taken at the first indication, assist Nature to restore the system to health and strength, and avert the development of disease. Every ailment is the effort of Nature to get rid of some impurity in the system, and the object of medical treatment is to assist Nature in doing so. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills do this surely and thoroughly. To overcome constipation take one to four pills regularly until the bowels move daily, and are restored to healthy action.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The pills being sugar coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber coloured bottles, not in cheap wooden pasteboard boxes, and are thus always fresh and clean, unperished by moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

For Sale by Watsons, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK Co., Ltd., (Sole Proprietors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Grip.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

FOR THE LIVER

"ASAHI BEER."



DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. LIMITED, TOKYO, JAPAN.
SOLE AGENTS: MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
TEL. No. 230 or 155

香港中外新報
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS.

Circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 151, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the
"OLD SQUARE"
WHISKY.
ESTABLISHED 1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
(and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.)

BEEHAMS' La-rola
YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION
can be kept in a Perfect Condition all the year round by a regular use of Beehams' La-rola. It effectively removes all Roughness, Redness, Itchiness, etc., and is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing at all times. Of all High-class Chemicals and Soaps, Manufactured by
M. BEEHAMS & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

RIGAUD'S KANANGA
OF JAPAN
TOILET WATER
Beware of Imitations.
RIGAUD & Co.
PARIS-FRANCE
S. rue Vivienne, 8

HEAD AND FACE DRY AND SCURVY

Used to Itch. Formed Dry Crust. Hair Fell Out.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"My head and face became very dry and scurvy and used to itch. I began to scratch which made it worse and the top of my head formed a dry crust. My hair began to fall out which made my head look bare and my face was sore and discolored."

"I suffered for about six months. Seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I sent for a free sample and after using the sample I bought one full-sized tin of Cuticura Ointment and in four weeks I was completely healed." (Signed) L. Guest, 21, King St., Swallowtail, N. Sheffield, Eng., July 23, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post
With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for sample: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere. 33-16

JJ&S
JOHN JAMESON'S WHISKY
unparalleled for flavour and purity. Guaranteed to be
PURE POT STILL WHISKY
Famous for over 100 years.
John Jameson & Son, Ltd., Dub.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

MARTIN'S
CAPSICUM PILLS
A sure and rapid cure for all
rheumatic pains, neuralgia, sciatica, etc., and all other forms of rheumatism. Sold by all chemists and druggists.

CLARK'S
B. 41.
PILLS.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
A SURE CURE FOR ALL RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, ETC., AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF RHEUMATISM. Sold by all chemists and druggists.

BUSINESS BRAINS. MEN WHO ARE WINNING THE WAR.

Mr. Bonar Law astonished people just before the recess by his statements as to the number of business men now assisting the Government. He claimed for the Ministry of Munitions, for instance, that it comprised "a body of business men more competent, I believe, than is to be found in any industrial undertaking in this country."

The Clothing Department of the War Office has now assisting it "something like 100 men who were in business before," he said further. "And again, 'The War Office have had helping them, and has helped them to-day, men who could not be bought by any salary the House of Commons could possibly give them. Take, for instance, Lord Rothermere in the Clothing Department, or Mr. Weir, who has undertaken the position of General Supervisor of Contracts.'"

Only one or two names were mentioned by Mr. Bonar Law, but the business men of Push and Go either in the Government or working in Government departments have grown to be so numerous that a bare list of them would fill a column. They are a great company! One reads the names of men who have greatly benefited and won through while working for themselves in industrial undertakings, and commercial enterprises of a magnitude from which many shrank appalled. Now they are daring and doing for England. They have bridged and tunneled, bored and built from China to Peru; created great railway systems; founded great businesses; controlled great combines; and all their consummate skill, knowledge, and energy is now directed upon the machine of State, and is getting from it an output and an efficiency which is staggering to those acquainted with the old, slow, slack, easy-going methods.

Some of them were already familiar to the public before they took office; others were known as names; not a few were quite unknown outside their particular business circles. How many people, for instance, know anything of Mr. Andrew Weir, the canny Scot from the "lang toon of Kirkcaldy," who is now Surveyor-General of Supply at the War Office? He is the head of a firm of Glasgow shipbuilders. They know him on the Clyde, of course, but even there they do not know much regarding his personality; yet now he is a member of the Army Council, and by his shrewd business methods is helping to save the country £1,000,000 a week, it is reported.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has at his right hand as Financial Secretary of the Treasury Sir Samuel Hardman Lever. He is not an M.P., but he is a first-class business man, and his earlier work at the Ministry of Munitions saved this country "many millions of pounds," as Mr. Montagu himself testified. Before the war Mr. Lever was the principal of the largest firm of accountants in the United States, but being English by birth he came home to "do his bit."

All shipping is now controlled by Sir Joseph Maclay. "You have called me in six months (or, late, but I will do my best)," he is reported to have said when taking office; and he is dealing brilliantly with a complex and difficult situation. He was a man to be reckoned with on the Clyde. "What will Maclay do, though?" his business competitors always asked themselves—but beyond the bounds of Glasgow he was not well known. He is often mistaken for Lord Morley.

Sir Eric Geddes, who after transferring our railway transport service in France has now gone to be Controller of the Admiralty, has had an interesting career. He has been a lumberman in the Southern States of America; operated the Baltimore and Ohio Railway; run railways in India; and was assistant general manager of the North-Eastern Railway till the outbreak of war.

The head of the Air Board is Lord Cowdray. The fame of S. Pearson & Son, the great contracting firm, is worldwide, and Lord Cowdray is its president. He has personally directed the many marvellous engineering feats which it has carried through in Mexico, in Canada, and in this country. The Inventions Department of the Ministry of Munitions is under the control of Sir Ernest William Moir, who is a partner in the Pearson firm. His record of achievements includes these "incidents": Was in charge of the southern cantilever of the Forth Bridge; was resident engineer of the Hudson River Tunnel, New York; helped in the construction of the Blackwall Tunnel, the Great Northern and City Railway, and the Admiralty Harbour, Dover.

Lord Rhonda, the President of the Local Government Board, is an emperor of commerce. For some years he sat in Parliament, but Westminister disappointed him. Quitting politics, he applied his restless activity and business genius to wider conquests in the realms of commerce, and when at the call of the country he took his present post he was the head of a great colliery alliance employing between 25,000 and 30,000 men, and a director of 40 companies. He rendered valuable service to the country on a business mission to the United States in the spring of 1915. He is a survivor of the Lusitania!

The new President of the Board of Trade, Sir Albert Stanley, is believed to have paid one shy visit to the House of Commons since he was elected M.P. He brings American business training and experience to our trade problems, having been for twelve years the manager of electric railways in America before he came back to this country—he was born in Derby—to become managing director of the Metropolitan District, the Central Railway, London, and other transit companies.

Lord Rothermere, to whose work as Director of the Army Clothing Department Mr. Bonar Law paid so glowing a

AN AIR RAID ON LONDON GERMAN AIRMAN DESCRIBES IT AS "GRAND."

[BY THOMAS F. A. SMITH, PH.D.]

First Lieutenant Count Buttar-Brandenfels, in a book just published, "Im Marine-Luftschiff gegen England," ("In a Naval Airship Against England"), gives the following description of the sensations in the Hun's breast when engaged in mortal combat against women and children:

In the morning a telegraphic order arrived: "Weather favourable; attack London to-night." The first ship must leave its shed at 2 p.m. So the work of loading up bombs proceeds, of which there are all sizes and weights, including some stout chaps which have to be hauled into position. Meanwhile the shed gates have been opened, and punctual to the minute L11 leaves its hiding place; the motors begin to hum, the ship rises majestically, and we are off—against England!

Our course lay over Borkum to the west. The air was alive with huge birds, each carrying about two tons of ammunition. The day was ending when the steersman reported: "Twenty sea miles from the coast," and soon afterwards the N.C.O. shouts: "Land in sight." We recognised Yarmouth, and then the ships separated to avoid collisions in the darkness.

Evidently we had been heard, for a searchlight began to sweep the sky. The second officer said the light must be near Winterton, and a couple of minutes later the wireless operator brought the information that the English had sparked "Zeppelins passed over the Wash." The message was repeated by all the English wireless stations till there was wild confusion down below.

At 12.15 we were over the Thames to the west of London, and our water-blast was dropped in order to bring the ship as high as possible. Then the order followed: "Full speed ahead! Suddenly a number of searchlights began to work ahead of us, and at last so many of them glancing and cutting across the heavens that it was impossible to count them. Their beams were directed to L21, under Captain Mathy, who was on his fifth voyage over London. Shrapnel and shells burst all round the ship, but it came safely through, and we saw her bombs dropping on the city and fires breaking out at various points.

THE BLAZING ZEPPELIN.

Meanwhile L11 had reached the suburbs undiscovered. "Klar zum Werfen!" and then "Abwerfen!" ("Clear for dropping" and "Throw down") are the commands, but in the same moment a searchlight catches us. The first bomb falls and the others follow at short intervals. In spite of the hum of the propellers and the noise of the motors we can hear the bombs exploding below and the shrapnel in our neighbourhood. "They won't get us down so easily," remarks the officer of the watch, "and the best of the fun is pouring down blessings on their heads!"

Two other Zeppelins were at the game over North London. Suddenly the whole sky was light up. A fiery ball was visible high in the air, but only for a second. Then it began to sink, to fall, at first slowly and then faster and faster. The clouds over the mouth of the Thames reflected the light. No doubt it is a ship on fire, we thought, a Zeppelin plunging to earth in flames.

But there was no time for thought, for just then the batteries at Sheerness opened fire on us. L11 manoeuvred rapidly, and in a few minutes was safe. At 1.15 we crossed the coastline, and at 2.30 this message was sparked: "Place North Hinder Lightship. London atacked." Nothing more, as all details are reported in writing after arrival.

Reports from the other ships followed in quick succession; only one gave no sign of life—L32. But L21, who had accompanied her, was able to report that she had been hit by an incendiary bullet (Geschoss), and in a few seconds resembled a sea of flames, plunged into the abyss and broke into two parts before striking the earth, burying Naval First Lieutenant Peterson and his men under its blazing ruins.

"Such an attack on England is grand," said the officer of the watch as we prepared to land, "if only we had not got to write these damned reports!"

tribute, is a man of great business capacity. He is president and principal founder of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, which is bringing prosperity to our oldest Colony, and more recently, as a relaxation, he founded the *Sunday Pictorial*, which has a net sale of over 2,000,000 copies weekly. For many years, until he and Lord Northcliffe retired from the Amalgamated Press, he was joint director of this business, the largest publishing company in the world.

M. Kennedy Jones, M.P., the Director of the Food Economy campaign, is another man who made his fortune in newspaper enterprise. His strenuous effort largely helped in the early days of the London *Evening News* and the *Daily Mail*. Later he devoted his business experience to a reconstruction of Waring & Gills.

Sir Alfred Mond, the First Commissioner of Works, who commands hotels, fills the parks, or erects Government offices as though by the wave of a magic wand, made a million as a chemical manufacturer, and his firm have the reputation of being most enlightened in their dealings with their workmen.

This record does not pretend to be a complete survey of all the men from many businesses now directing the Great Business of State; of itself it is a famous list. The old motto "Trade follows the Flag" is amended in this crisis. Trade directs the Flag.

THE "O. O." THE EYES OF THE GUNS.

[BY VERNON BARTLETT, AUTHOR OF "MUD AND KHAKI."]

There is no doubt that the infantryman has the most unpleasant time in this war, and there is no doubt that he likes other people to know it.

But there is one job that is not always "cushy" and is apt to become so exciting that the "foot-slogger," safe in his trench, will mutter a little speech of appreciation of the fact that he is in the infantry. For the man who sometimes has "real hell" is the Observation Officer, the eyes of the guns.

Once, long ago, I made the discovery that the Germans were digging hard in their trench 35 yards away from us. I could occasionally see spades tossing up the earth, and the earth always came from the same place, which obviously meant that the Germans had some evil intent—were mining or sniping. So we rang up the gunners, and twenty minutes later a major appeared in our trench, followed by a telephone operator who was carrying an immense roll of wire and paying it out as he came along.

"Where's the young officer who's spotted the Hun's at work?" asked the major. And very proudly—for I had only recently come out to the front—I stepped forward and showed him through a periscope where the digging was in progress.

"H'm! There's no doubt they're up to mischief," said the major, "but it's unpleasantly close to shell. You had better observe with me," and he handed me a periscope, and issued a host of instructions to the telephone operator.

"They've fired, sir," said the operator, and a second later there was a most fearful rushing above my head, and I ducked as two shells passed over me and burst a little way beyond.

"Bit too far," said the major; "what do you think?"

I explained that I had not seen very well—how could I see from the bottom of the trench?

So the major issued a lot of instructions about degrees, and said, "Come down 25 yards." I put which I found urgent business at the other end of the trench. But he had me back, and I crouched there, my eye glued to a periscope, until the German trench was battered almost beyond recognition.

And that appalling feeling that a shell is just going to whisk off the top of your head as it passes has given me a wholesome respect for the Observation Officer.

THE TREE TARGET.

And he is very well worth a respectful interest, for I know of no man who is apt to find himself in more dramatic situations. There was the case of an officer who once climbed a tree just behind the trenches before dawn and had the misfortune to be spotted by the Germans. Their snipers sent one or two bullets whistling horribly close through the foliage in a manner which must have made the Observation Officer consider seriously what would happen when he emerged from between the branches to climb down the tree. And there he had to stay for fully five minutes, until we had stretched out a blanket under the tree and had telephoned to his battery to shell for all they were worth to persuade the Hun snipers to keep their heads down. Then he jumped for safety, and escaped with nothing worse than a flesh wound in the arm.

But still more unpleasant was the situation of a subaltern who used to observe from the cellar of a ruined house. He was there one day with a telephone operator when the Germans suddenly began to "crump" the village, and the very first shell landed near the exit and completely enveloped them.

For over an hour the two men worked to make a hole out of their prison while the Germans dropped "heavies" all round the house. And for tools they had nothing but a bayonet and a clasp-knife. When at last they had made an aperture wide enough to allow them to escape, a shell hit the cellar as they were crawling out to safety. The telephone operator was killed outright, and the Observation Officer, pinned down by a block of masonry, had to wait for 14 hours until a passer-by found him. And nearly all the time the village was being shelled.

As the Observation Officer stopped me on a shell-pocked road to tell me of his adventure, a machine gun opened fire and the bullets swish-swished above our heads. "It's an exciting life at times," he said as we ducked. "It is," I agreed fervently, and I hurried off to the blessed safety of the firing-line.

WE SHALL REMEMBER!

For every deed of darkness done
There is a debt that must be paid;
For every crime that fouls the Hun
Full reparation shall be made.
And every hour of suffering borne
By noble comrades for our sake,
And every breath from which was torn
The spirit that no hate could break;
We shall remember!

Hunger and thirst and bitter cold,
The broken wrecks that once were men,
The tales of agony told,
The torture of the stifling den,
The toil among the bursting shells,
The garbage that the swine despise,
And all the several man-made hells
That German Kultur could devise
We shall remember!

And those dear children of a land
Ground down beneath the invader's heel
Who stretched their weak but willing hands
To comfort where they might not heal,
More babes and women frail and weak
Who gave from out their wretchedness,
Unheeded of the smitten cheek
If they might soothe a friend's distress,
We shall remember!

"Touchstone"
in the Daily Mail.

BLACK ARMIES. THE GERMAN DREAM.

(BY LOVAT FRASER.)

The other day General Smuts made the remarkable statement that "Central Africa is now right in the centre of world-politics." In the rush of current events far too little attention was paid to his pregnant and solemn warning.

Twenty years or so ago it was said that the Far East was "the seed-bed of new political issues," and in the following decade we all realised the truth of the assertion. The same may be said of tropical Africa to-day. The African campaigns are almost over, but when the peace discussions begin the decisions about Africa will be as important as those concerning Belgium or Serbia or Poland.

Already there is a great deal of talk in certain quarters regarding the problem presented by the German Colonies. Much of this talk is extremely premature. It is just as wrong for us now to attempt to say exactly what is to be done with the German Colonies as it is for the Russian extremists to try to ram their own conception of peace conditions down the throats of the Allies without consultation. The defenders of civilisation have agreed to make peace in common, but we must beat the Germans first. They are not beaten yet, and all we can do meanwhile is to study the questions which the nations will have to decide when Prussia and her obsequious vassals are overthrown.

Why is General Smuts anxious about the future of Equatorial Africa? Because the war has brought the surprising revelation that the African negroes can be transformed into some of the finest fighting material in the world. General Smuts confesses that his eyes were opened by his East African experiences. He realised then, for the first time that it would be possible to organise among the African blacks "one of the most powerful armies the world has ever seen." Commander Wedgwood said the same thing in Parliament. He declared that the Askaris in East Africa who fought under German leadership were "the most formidable forces of black troops that I have ever seen." [The term "Askari" is the East African equivalent for "sepooy," but has an Asiatic derivation.] For strength and brute courage, for insensibility to pain, for ability to endure fatigue and short commons, for docility under orders, for fearlessness of death, some of the black races of Central Africa are almost unequalled. Commander Wedgwood believes that a mighty black army could be created which would walk through Africa. But why should such an army walk through Africa only?

We dimly perceived the fighting qualities of African manpower when we raised the King's African Rifles, but Germany made the discovery far more thoroughly and laid her plans accordingly. That she precipitated the war before her German schemes were ripe is only another example of her many blunders; but it must be remembered that when she drew the sword she calculated that Great Britain would not fight. Yet she did not neglect the African side of her plans, for she looked far ahead, according to her wont. The British public still fails to understand that six weeks before the war Viscount Grey of Faldoon and Prince Liebowitzky, the German Ambassador, initiated in London a series of agreements between Great Britain and Germany. Viscount Grey took this extraordinary step although his colleagues Mr. Asquith, Lord Haldane, and others have since told us that they knew all the while that Germany was plotting the destruction of the British Empire. These agreements did relate to the Baghdad Railway alone, for they included certain conditional arrangements regarding the future of portions of tropical Africa which would have been of enormous benefit to Germany. Had they endured, she would have been free to organise the Black Peril for her own purposes. Her aims are not in the least economic, except incidentally. They are summed up in the expression *Machtpolitik*, Force-politics. She seeks world-dominion.

General Smuts told us the essence of the German plan, which is to create "a great Central African Empire" stretching from the Indian Ocean to the South Atlantic Ocean. Various German commentators and pamphleteers have since expounded the scheme more fully, for these infatuated people still dream of victory, and make no secret of their intentions. The Germans continue to believe that they will so manipulate the peace as to get their colonies back. They see visions of millions of black warriors marching northward through Egypt into Europe when they begin a modern version of the Second Punic War. Not an exception, in Russia shouts "No annexations!" more fervently than the conspirators of the German Colonial Office. Their project, which was first disclosed in 1912 under the direct inspiration of the German Government, is to acquire Portuguese East and West Africa and the Belgian Congo, and to link these territories with Kamerun. In conjunction with a reinvigorated Turkey, they hope to seize Egypt and the Sudan. They will hold the Suez Canal, and by means of naval bases on both sides of Africa they will command the sea routes to the East and to Australia. And their main instrument will be hordes of black troops trained and equipped in tropical Africa.

I do not for a moment believe that this foul scheme will ever be realised, unless the Allies go mad at the conference table, which is always a possibility; for there are some particularly fatuous and ignorant madmen in this country just now of the "Don't-humiliate-Germany" type. But it would be a fatal error to regard the German scheme of African control as either remote or visionary. If General Smuts thought it worth while to devote the whole of a great speech to warning the people of this country of the risks which would ensue if Germany got a foothold in Africa again, lesser men had better think hard about the matter instead of scoffing. When General Smuts de-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

RAILWAY BUILDING UNDER FIRE

A MILE A DAY.

(BY F. A. MCKENZIE.)

For real hustle come to France.

I have just returned from a day with a battalion of railway builders in khaki. They build a mile a day of broad-gauge railway. They have to keep tin helmets and gas bags handy, for they are running lines close up to the front. Much of this work can only be done at night; were they to continue in daylight Fritz would locate them and shell them out of existence.

Within a few hours after a fresh British advance the railway workers make their appearance. They find bridges blown away, tracks obliterated, and booty traps everywhere. Heavily armoured locomotives haul up material. The track is cleared, the craters made by German explosions filled, fresh bridges thrown across the gaps, and in an incredibly short time there is a new route ready to hand over to the Railway Operating Department.

The construction of extensive systems of railways behind the lines is comparatively a new thing. At first the Army relied mainly on motor-lorries. One train can haul as much as 200 motor-lorries. It employs four men in place of 400, saves heaps of money and, incidentally, avoids the continual tearing up of roads which a big motor-lorry service means.

The Royal Engineers built a number of railways, and did the work excellently. But more men were wanted, and for these the Army turned to the West. The pioneer railway builders of Canada have been brought over. At their head is a brigadier-general, a famous British Columbian contractor. His motto is, "See everything, hear everything, and keep your mouth shut." But his hand is everywhere, and he certainly knows his job.

The first battalion came from the C.P.R., organised by Lord Shaughnessy. The battalion I was with described itself as a "Canadian Northern bunch." Among the railway corps are men who have planned and pushed railways from Zambesia to Yucatan. If it has a motto it ought to be, "We wear no frills and we do no fancy work. Get a move on."

RECORD MAKING.

A canvas hat acted as headquarters. Typewriter, card index, and letter file gave it a familiar air. The whole outfit could be packed into a box near by. There could be no question about the railwaymen doing their work under fire. While we were at lunch, S.A.'s came fairly steadily over our camp. Later on, when we reached rail-head, things were lively. But the railwaymen are lucky. This battalion, working since the beginning of the year, has only lost one man killed and six wounded from shell-fire.

"Our best sustained record," said the colonel, "is 42 miles in five days. We had first to build a bridge 140ft. long. That was started on Friday and finished on Tuesday. Then we had to clear the track beyond, which was littered with German 'ties,' torn rails, and other material. We started at six on Tuesday and had finished laying the line, 12,000ft. by Wednesday midnight.

"We had 600 men clearing the road and 150 working on the steel actually laying the rails.

"Twenty-two miles of light railway were put in the new territory at the Ancre River fight. It was this light railway that enabled ample supplies of ammunition to come up. When the Boche moved back the light railway was pulled up and standard gauge put in. We finished it the day before yesterday. The light rails will be used again to throw a line ahead, and so on.

And then he took me to see the new line and his railway soldiers. We drove under a bridge. It consisted of strong timber trestles across. "No waiting for cement parapets here," said the colonel. "We build the line as they build a pioneer line in the West."

The driver of the armoured engine was a Londoner from the G.E.R. But the construction battalion were practically all Canadians. They actually came to England not as a building but as a fighting battalion. But consisting of the battalion did of railwaymen, with four out of every five men and 21 officers engineers, mechanics, or railway workers, the authorities turned them to more special use.

clares that an army could be raised in Africa which would be a danger to Germany itself, when he insists that the German conception of fashioning the Black Peril to serve the German ends threatens the future not only of Africa but of the world, we should beware of listening to the doctrinaires who write and talk of the German Colonies as mere pawns in a peace conference. I say nothing about the Pacific; but it must be manifest that the question of a possible re-entry of German influence into the Pacific is a matter of deep concern to the United States, to Japan, to Australia and New Zealand, to France, and to ourselves.

More than two decades ago, after reading Pearson's memorable book "National Life and Character," I began to ponder the Yellow Peril—the problem of the Yellow Race—an expression, be it remembered, which attacks the Asiatic mainland alone. After the Boxer rebellion, Sir Robert Hart said to me in Peking, in words he had previously written, that "in fifty years' time there will be millions of Boxers in serried ranks and war's panoply at the call of the Chinese Government." It may be so, but my conviction was then, and has always been, that the real Yellow Peril is industrial, and that the prospect of an armed and militant China is very remote.

That Black Peril, on the other hand, may not be either impracticable or remote, if we are foolishly led astray by weak counsellors. We have been forewarned. Let us not forget the warning on the day when "peace comes dropping slow, dropping from the veils of the morning."

Daily Mail.

BERLIN TO-DAY. THE GROWTH OF DOUBT.

(BY F. SEPTON DELMER.)

Professor F. Septon Delmér, who, left Berlin on May 23rd, is an Australian, was a student at Berlin, and became English lecturer at the University there in 1901. Interned at Ruhleben from November, 1914, to March, 1916, he subsequently enjoyed unusual opportunities of observing developments in Berlin.

What do people in Germany say and think about the war? Do they condemn the Imperial War Policy or do they still support it? Are they still enthusiastic or has the cup turned to gall and bitterness?

The answer can be put in a nutshell.

The Germans were enthusiastic for the war only as long as they were convinced that it was going to pay a tangible, material dividend. As long as it promised to be a big scoop of other nations' wealth they were for it, heart and soul, peer and peasant, Socialist and Junker. Let this never be forgotten. Their enthusiasm waned as success began to look doubtful. Their doubts will turn to exorcism from the moment they recognise that defeat is inevitable.

The last of these three stages has not yet been reached, but they are well on in the second.

It was in the days immediately following Roumania's entrance into the war that their confidence reached its lowest ebb. It was about this time that the criticism of the Emperor and his family and his policy became positively bitter—so bitter as to alarm his Majesty not a little. The Roumanian *détaché* saved the situation, and the offer of peace clinched it.

THE KAISER'S MOTIVES.

When the intelligent Kaiser stepped forward as the protagonist of peace it was a clever move with a double object. It aimed at throwing dust in the eyes of pacifists abroad in order to promote disension in the ranks of the Allies, and at the same time it was meant to convince the malcontents at home that they were the victims not of the German Emperor's own criminal policy but of "that wicked England" and its accomplices.

On my remarking to the intelligent old Portierfrau of a house in the aristocratic Tiergarten quarter that I had seen the Kaiser a few days before, and that he was looking very well, "Ach, der!" (oh, him!), said the old body. "I dare say he does, but he wouldn't look so well by a long chalk if he only knew what folk round here are thinking and saying about him." And he thought he was going to beat the English! Him, indeed!

Anyone who knows Germany will no longer recognise the Germany in which the contemptuous demonstrative pronoun "*der*" can be used of his Imperial Majesty. That in itself is almost a revolution. No, the common people and, what is more, the common soldiers, have not the faintest trace left of enthusiasm for the war.

"Ach, Gott, wenn man nur das Ende absehen könnte!" (If one only knew when and how it's all going to end), they sigh. You hear the same song wherever you go: at the Borse (Stock Exchange), in the banks, in the shops, and in the queues.

THE ONE QUESTION.

At the police station, where I had to report myself daily, I often exchanged a few words with the man whose duty it was to stamp my paper. He used to ask me about once a fortnight when I thought the war was coming to an end, and to give an oracular answer each time rather taxed my supply of common-places. With some people who asked this question I usually fell back on the reply of the Scotsman to his German prisoner: "I canna say positively; but I think the far-est three years 'll see the war-rat of it."

On another occasion, when I modestly disclaimed all powers of second sight, the man, a furniture dealer, would not take "I haven't the faintest idea" for an answer. "Oh, you must know all right," he said, "for you're an Englishman."

The Kaiser's Government, having so far hoodwinked the people, must continue to hoodwink them and divert their attention from the real facts. The Government knows that a confession of failure would mean the downfall of the dynasty. It has tried, and is still trying, all sorts of devices for regaining the confidence of the people into life. It unscrupulously uses the Press, the pulpit, the university, the school, the theatre, and the kin as instruments in dragging and fanatising its subjects into hate.

"HELP US TO LIE."

It is said to be the curse of certain drugs that they need to be administered in ever larger doses to have effect, and the German public has, as far as I have been able to observe, already ceased to react to any but the strongest stimulants. That hoarse, red-faced pastor whom I heard shouting his war evangel to a spellbound crowd from the steps of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gedächtnis Kirche (Memorial Church) at the beginning of the war would now be jeered at if he repeated his harangue. He was only one among many such ecclesiastical barnstormers, in those days, who imagined themselves Fichtes.

Who is there among the common folk to-day that reads the Memorianal utterances of the Press with anything of the old reverence and belief? "Ze stand in die Zeitung." (It said so in the newspaper) used to be a shibboleth sufficient to dispel any doubts as to the veracity of an official statement; but, standing in the face of today's news, it is a contempt whenever newspaper reports are quoted. "Who believes what the newspapers say, I'd like to know! Sie lügen ja alle!" (There's not one of them but lies!). In all the third-class railway carriages at the time of the last war loan there were placards pasted up showing a steel-helmeted soldier behind a barbed-wire entanglement at the Somme front. "Halt uns stumm!" (Help us to win!) he was saying. On many of the placards, however, the word "Halt" had been crossed out by some cryptic hand and the word "Hören" scribbled ferociously above it. "Help us to lie!"

(To be Continued.)

THE EXPANSION OF PRUSSIA.

(BY W. W. SARA.)

The history of Brandenburg-Prussia, says Prince Bulow, is the history of the Prussian army. There is much truth in this; for its external history, under the Hohenzollerns, has been a consistent record of deliberate expansion, by conquest or cunning, at the expense of its neighbours, rendered possible by the standing army. Prussia has never been a nation like others. There was no German tribe of Prussians. To quote Prince Bulow again, it was "an utterly artificial State, protected by no natural frontiers, knit together by no tribal characteristics or ancient traditions." The cement that has held it together has been military force: the army. We propose to illustrate this by considering certain points in Prussian expansion. The whole story is too long to tell; but the nature of Prussia can be seen from examples; as it is to-day, so it has been from the beginning.

Prussia had a double origin, in Brandenburg and in East Prussia. Preussen (East and West Prussia) in the 13th century, between the Halls and the marshes, was the most isolated land in Europe. It was inhabited by a mixture of people; Slavic Wends, Letts, Swedes on the coast, and in the forests remnants of a far lower type, a primitive low-browed race; but the last stronghold of heathenism in Europe; and when in 1100 Frederick of Swabia founded the Order of Teutonic Knights out of the wreck of Barbarossa's crusade, Preussen appeared to offer a field for crusading activity. Polish Culmland was bestowed on the Order in 1226, and from there they set out to conquer Preussen for the honour and glory of God. The conquest was a long-drawn war of extermination, fought with great cruelty; and the Borussia nobility was wiped out. Gradually the Knights succeeded in forming a military state round their fortress of Marienburg; the entire population of military age that remained was compelled to their service; little attempt was made to civilise the people, but Christianity was imposed on them at the sword's point. The 14th century was the golden age of the Order; there were still plenty of Lithuanians outside Preussen on whom they could practise knightliness; and the great ones of Europe were invited to their annual "ridings" against the heathen "reysings in Lithuania"—as men are now asked to a pheasant shoot. Somebody called Prussia an earthly Paradise. The alliance of the Knights with the Hansean towns gave them wealth; German colonists and traders trickled in; they founded one notable town, Königsberg. Then they came into collision with Poland. On the field of Tannenberg (1410), in a great thunderstorm, the Polish chivalry, aided by the native Prussians, broke the power of the Order and its mercenaries. It declined; a generation later its subjects, led by the towns, formed the Prussian League, which revolted against the Order, took Thorn, won over Dantz, and offered the crown to Casimir IV. of Poland. The long war of the Knights against Poland and the League, as cruel and destructive in its way as the Thirty Years' War, ended in 1466 with the second Peace of Thorn; Poland took West Prussia, and the Knights did homage for East Prussia as a Polish fief. As some Germans justify the partition of Poland in the 18th century on the ground of this "partition of Preussen," it is worth pointing out, first, that the Knights had no right there but by the sword, which they could equally lose by the sword (the Empire never asserted any right to Preussen, and it was never a State of the Germanic body); and, secondly, that the Prussian League, towns and people, offered Poland the crown of the empire. Either is conclusive against the Germanic view.

In 1525, when Henry the Fowler took Brannibor (Brandenburg) a fortress of the Slavic Wends, the whole east of modern Germany up to and beyond the Elbe was Slav (Wendish). Henry formed the North Mark (Brandenburg) as an outpost against the Slav, and the Margraves slowly fought their way to the Oder. It took 200 years of chequered warfare before Brandenburg became a settled territorial dominion. The Wends were not annihilated; they were gradually absorbed or reduced to serfdom. There was little intermarriage, except among the nobility; but many of the Prussian gentry, as many towns bear Slav names. Small bodies of Dutch, Flemish and Westphalian settlers came in, and strengthened the hands of the Margraves against the turbulent nobles (Junkers); but the sub-divisions of the Mark prevented the growth of any comprehensive States General with real powers. In 1525 the then Margrave acquired the Sprea country by the defeat of the Danish King Waldemar at Bornhöved, and founded Berlin, 29 years before Königsberg.

It was in 1411 that the Hohenzollerns, Burggraves of Nuremberg, appeared in Brandenburg. Then the Hohenzollern, Burggrave Frederick VI, had rendered himself useful to the Emperor Sigismund, among other things by lending him moneys amounting to "100,000 golden gulden."

(This is that Sigismund who gave Huss a safe conduct to Constance, and then allowed him to be burnt, "blushing visibly when Huss, on his way to the stake, reminded him of the fact.)

Sigismund could not pay, and gave Frederick Brandenburg in pledge for his money-lending. The pledge was not redeemed, and the Hohenzollern remained in Brandenburg as the Elector Frederick. It was just a century later that the Hohenzollerns acquired East Prussia, when the Franciscan Margrave Albert, a collateral, was elected High Master of the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

It's just as easy to say

JOHNNIE
WALKERas to say "Whisky"
— and much safer

Don't take risks!

When you specify "Johnnie Walker," you get the whisky, with the small label and the big reputation.

Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World.

JOHNNIE WALKER
"White" Label, Over 5 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER
"Black" Label, Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER
"Black" Label, Over 12 years old.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents for China: CALDECK, MACGREGOR & CO., Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD.
50th White, Distillers,
Glasgow, Scotland.

20,000 DOCTORS

are recommending

PLASMON

Because

"Plasmon" is of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all classes of workers."—Dr. Virchow, Berlin. 38-4

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, etc. or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, hesitating, nervous, restless, and in fact can add to aching, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, watery, high-colored water, etc. are all so many different phases of the same cause, the cause being the cause of the brain and nerve, the basis of the body, the basis of the mind, and the basis of the soul. It is only by successfully combating by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation, the cause of the disease, that the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equaled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sore throats or diphtheria neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hiccups. "raining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for trial bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 60, SPINNEY LANE, LONDON. Unimpaired Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTS' CHAIN CHEMISTS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN,
AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
MALAYA, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL,
AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Peninsular Mail Steamer, carrying
His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this port as usual, taking Passengers
and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers
recommending in the connecting vessel secured
before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for
Italy, France and London (under arrangements)
will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding
via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Passes will be received at the Office until
8 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.
apply to
R. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

Teutonic Order. Albert promised his
Knights to refuse to do homage to
Poland. But the Polish King insisted.
At last Albert found a way; on 8th April,
1325, at Cracow, he arranged that Poland
should accept him as hereditary Duke of
Prussia; and that he should do homage
in that character. The Knights were
furious at the trickery. But Albert was
in the saddle, and stayed there. Prussia
was, no doubt, worth a few hard words,
and a little juggling with his oath as
High Master.

Brandenburg and Prussia were finally
united in 1618 in the person of the 9th
Hohenzollern Elector John Sigismund.

(To be continued.)

THE WISHING OAP.

If you had the prospect of a settled
income of five thousand pounds a year,
you would, doubtless, be prepared to
swear that you could be extremely happy.
It is tantalising, isn't it, that more of
us cannot at least try the experiment for
a year?

But as you and I and all the world
know, money alone cannot bring com-
plete happiness. Doubtless we should
be in agreement if we said that at least
it would be helpful to that end. We are
told by the sages, and experience proves
it, that health is the biggest and best
asset in life. All the more reason, then,
why it should be jealously guarded. We
should all, therefore, grasp health with
both hands, as it is above and beyond
riches. For the every-day ailments which
affect us all at one time or another there
is nothing that will aid you better than
Mother Seigel's Syrup. This great
stomach and liver tonic can and does help
you to retain and regain health. Nature
as a general rule is not unkind to us
providing we take note of the warnings she
gives. The daily headache, if not arrest-
ed, will surely lead to worse trouble; per-
haps biliousness may follow, which is a
sure indication that all is not right with
your digestive organs. The proper
thing, therefore, is to act at once and do
as thousands have done—take a course of
Mother Seigel's Syrup and thereafter
keep it in your home as your family
remedy.

"I think you will be interested to learn
that Mother Seigel's Syrup has done
for me. I don't think that anyone could
possibly have suffered more keenly from
the pains of indigestion than I have
during a long period of my life. Right
from a young woman I had been a victim
to this complaint until twelve years ago,
when through Mother Seigel's Syrup I
completely banished it. As I am now
nearing 70 years of age you will see that
I was in the grip for nearly 40 years.
Three bottles of your remedy made me a
new woman when I had got into a very
low state through not only being unable
to take food, but also through loss of
the consequences of pains that would
follow if I did. To-day my health and
appetite are both excellent."—Mary A.
Gripps, Well Cottage, Longridge,
Stroud, Glos., July 15th, 1915.

(To be continued.)

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
Mr. K. A. Alvarez, Miss M. Alvarez, Mr. P. Abbott, Mrs. C. C. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Botello, Mr. C. D. Bremer, Mr. J. P. de Bruine, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Bothello, Mrs. S. E. Bryn, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burkes, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Buck, Mrs. Olive M. Byrne, Miss R. E. Byrne, Mr. W. T. Bryant, Mrs. A. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cornelius, Miss S. J. Cornelius, Mr. W. A. Cornish, Mr. J. Crocker, Mr. R. Coma, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Carlton, Mr. and Mrs. S. Chin, Mr. P. Duggan, Mrs. P. Davis, Mr. T. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Duff, Miss C. Duff, Mr. V. Disbolls, Mr. J. H. A. Elman, Mr. J. V. B. and Mrs. Everts, Mr. L. C. Esser, Mr. J. M. Elzalde, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Felderhof, Miss C. M. Felderhof, Mr. H. E. Fisher, Mr. H. G. Fleck, Mr. H. D. Fisher, Mr. H. Frankel, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Fajardo, Mrs. E. K. Fairchild, Miss L. K. Fairchild, Mr. W. M. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Griffin, Mr. F. G. Gouvanes, Mrs. J. L. Gould, Mr. H. M. Hertz, Mr. J. Hockover, Mr. W. D. Holt, Mrs. G. Holthius, Dr. A. Hoenenweiff, Mr. Geo. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hyde, Mr. C. K. Hing, Mr. D. Horning, Mr. and Mrs. D. Howell, Mr. W. S. Hatch, Mrs. E. W. Hanson, Miss V. Ishler, Mrs. C. A. Jacob, Miss H. E. Jacob, Mr. H. Jager, Mr. J. P. Jones, Dr. H. A. Kramp, Mr. and Mrs. J. Krizman, Mr. J. R. Kohler, Mr. J. T. Krizman, Mr. A. R. Khan, Mr. J. T. Knox, Miss A. S. Kanigae, Mrs. E. R. Kimberley, Mr. L. T. Kenake, Mr. G. M. Lakin, Miss G. Luckney, Miss R. Luckney, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lynch, Mrs. S. P. Lamb, Mr. M. R. Lason, Miss L. Liongson, Mr. A. E. Makin, Mrs. L. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Marguardt, Mr. K. Marui, Mr. F. W. McNulty, Mr. R. L. Navarro, Madame M. Nuss, Mr. K. Nagano, Mr. G. Oquinn, Miss E. Ocampo, Dr. J. T. and Mrs. Prestley, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Phillips, Mr. C. S. Parsons, Mr. D. A. Preston, Mr. C. S. Pae, Mr. A. Reid, Miss E. Rosa, Mr. B. J. Rosenthal, Mr. J. Rowland, Miss L. C. Schappert, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. A. Schuler, Dr. L. Schultendorp, Mr. P. J. Schrikker, Mr. C. D. Stewart, Mr. H. J. Stuffs, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Smith, Mrs. M. M. de Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Van Den Berg, Mrs. A. Van Aken, Miss G. J. Van Hunkeler, Mr. H. Van Der Meulen, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. H. Van Der Wijk, Mr. W. E. L. Van Ewijk, Mr. C. M. P. Van Fraeyenhove, Baron E. Van Hogenrode, Baron and Baroness Van Lynden, Mr. and Mrs. O. Man Vloten, Miss F. Valdez, Mr. and Mrs. W. Van Vught, Mr. Q. A. Weide, Mr. F. J. Wier, Mr. Q. Wymann, Mr. E. H. W. Wynhelen, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wolff, Dr. E. C. Waterhouse, Mr. G. Wallace, Mr. V. M. Watkins, Miss A. W. Wilders, Mr. F. H. Wright, Mr. W. J. J. Whitley, Mr. T. B. Williams, Mr. K. W. Zeeman.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Redwood First Class Fare.
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overseas Ports in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.
For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANTLA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.
J. B. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
WILL DESPATCH VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. FARR, Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 28th July, 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUBANG"	Tuesday, 31st July, No n.
HAIIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Friday, 3rd Aug. 7 A.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 4th Aug. 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.
HAIIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers
Telephone No. 315.

THE ROYAL R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS
Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 10.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. "CHINA"
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.
SEPT. 5-NOV. 16, 1917.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.
O. T. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prison Buildings, 100 Hong Street.

WEATHER REPORT.

On July 27th at 11.40. No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has again increased slightly from Hongkong to Wahaia and the Philippines. An anti-cyclone probably covers Japan and the depression remains central in the vicinity of Haiphong.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.60 inch. Total since 1st January, 51.46 inches, against an average of 49.75 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.E. winds, moderate to fresh, cloudy, rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lintao	No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lintao	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS

- Signal. Symbol. Meaning.
- 1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
 - 2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
 - 3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
 - 4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
 - 5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
 - 6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.
 - 7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

- 1.—White-white-white.
- 2.—White-green-green.
- 3.—Green-white-white.
- 4.—Green-green-white.
- 5.—White-white-green.
- 6.—Green-green-green.
- 7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals. Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a localized typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to the direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

28th July, A.M.

29TH JULY, A.M.							
Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind		Weather
					Direction.	Force.	
Vladivostok	6 a.						
Nemuro	6 a.						
Hakodate	6 a.						
Tokio	6 a.						
Kobe	6 a.						
Nagasaki	6 a.						
Kagoshima	6 a.						
Osima	6 a.						
Naha	6 a.						
Ishijima	6 a.						
Honin Is.	6 a.						
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.35	71	86	S	1	b
Ichang	6 a.						
Kiungkang	6 a.						
Changshu	6 a.	28.81	75	98	SW	2	b
Shanghai	6 a.	28.80	75	100	SW	1	b
Guzuzi	6 a.	29.48	80	91	NW	2	b
Sharp Peak	6 a.	29.78	71	98	SW	1	b
Amoy	6 a.	29.74	76	88	SW	0	b
Swatow	6 a.	29.79	74	88	SW	0	b
Yutokan	6 a.	29.74	74	88	SW	0	b
Kuchin	6 a.	29.71	75	88	SW	0	b
Tainan	6 a.	29.71	75	88	SW	0	b
Koshun	6 a.	29.71	75	88	SW	0	b
Pescadores	6 a.	29.71	77	88	SW	0	b
Canton	6 a.	29.68	76	98	SW	2	b
Hongkong	6 a.	29.65	74	92	SW	1	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	29.63	76	98	SW	4	b
Macao	6 a.	29.60	76	98	SW	4	b
Whachow	6 a.						
Hailow	6 a.						
Pakhoi	6 a.						
Phu Lien	7 a.	29.46	71	91	SW	6	b
Tourane	6 a.	28.68	81	88	SW	2	b
Cape St. James	6 a.	28.76	75	88	NW	2	b
Apurri	6 a.						
Dagupan	6 a.						
Manila	6 a.	29.74	75	86	SW	0	b
Lega	6 a.	29.71	77	92	SW	2	b
Alibon	6 a.	29.71	77	92	SW	2	b
Moio	6 a.	29.73	79	98	SW	4	b
Surigao	6 a.						
Guan	4.30	29.86	75	88	SW	0	b
Lobuan	6 a.	29.78	60	91	SW	2	b

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & STEWART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to Mess & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOY and SHANGHAI	"HOIHOW"	On 28th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHOW"	On 29th July, D'light.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"TAMUT"	On 29th July, Noon.
NEWCHWANG	"SINGAN"	On 31st July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"OHENAN"	On 31st July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 2nd Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 5th Aug., D'light.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 6th Aug., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 8th Aug., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 35.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 31st July at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
COLOMBO	11:00 Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at MARSEILLES, if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Fitted with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE (S) YOKOHAMA MARU (WED' DAY, 1st Aug., at Noon.
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Torada 12,500
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI (S) SADO MARU (THURSDAY, 13rd Aug., at Noon.
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA (Capt. Shinobe 12,500)

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and (S) TANGO MARU (FRIDAY, 17th Aug., at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA (Capt. Soyodo 12,500)

SHANGHAI, KOBE and (S) IYO MARU (THURSDAY, 9th Aug., at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA (Capt. Takeda 12,500)

KOBE ...

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos 292 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
R. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU ...	22,000	FRI., 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU ...	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU ...	22,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU ...	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU ...	18,000	FRI., 5th Apr.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU ...	18,000 Tons
KIYO MARU ...	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU ...	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building. [67]

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, D'hoon, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00; TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA (TRANS-PACIFIC).

"PANAMA MARU" ...	FRIDAY, 3rd Aug., at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU" ...	THURSDAY, 16th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ...	TUESDAY, 28th Aug., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Malacca. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Aiping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KALIO MARU" ...	TUESDAY, 31st July, at Noon.
"ROSHUMABU" ...	THURSDAY, 2nd Aug., at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ...	SUNDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.

Three Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SEBBIARIY COINS.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 31st July:—

Geo. P. Lammer!

fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed

LOCAL AND REGI

Tai O	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tai Po	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

DE Sangmoon



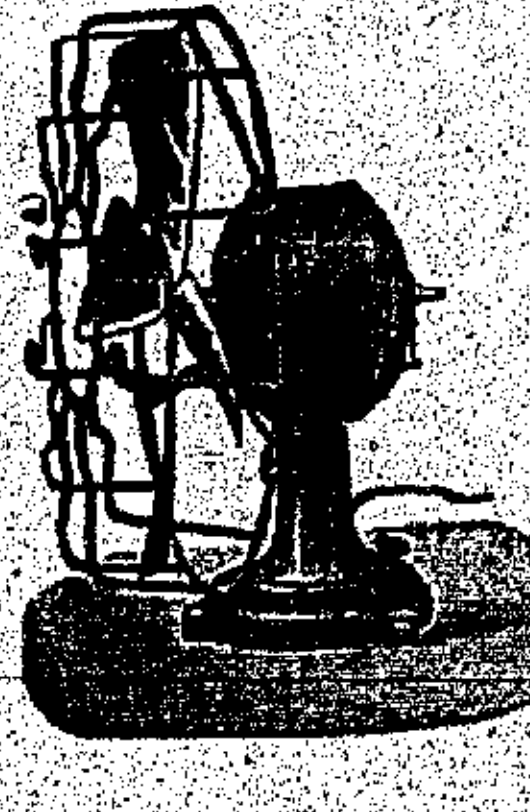
D. A PURE

EL, THE MOST EFFICIENT

1035

This Advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd

60 - 250 Volts.



14. DES VCEUX ROAD, HONGKONG

loans granted on approved securities.
 facilities for House Exchange.
 Hongkong 13th October, 1914.

2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(KILPATRICK & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOY AND SHANGHAI	"HOIHOW"	On 28th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 29th July, D'light.
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"TAMSHUI"	On 29th July, Noon.
NEWCHOWANG	"SINGAN"	On 31st July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 31st July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 2nd Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 5th Aug., D'light.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KEICHOW"	On 6th Aug., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"FEAN"	On 8th Aug., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUL."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landings in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 26.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 31st July at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Flag).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	11.00 Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles, if calling about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE (S) YOKOHAMA MARU (WED'DAY, 1st Aug., at Noon.
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Terada 12,500
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI (S) SADO MARU (THURSDAY, 2nd Aug., at Noon.
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA Capt. Shinobe 12,500
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and (S) TANGO MARU (FRIDAY, 17th Aug., at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA Capt. Soyeda 12,500

SHANGHAI, KOBE and (S) IYO MARU (THURSDAY, 9th Aug., at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA Capt. Takano 12,500

KOBE ...

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,
PANAMA and COLON.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos 292 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
E. MOBI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERISA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 5th Apr.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Perisa Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
AND IQUIQUE
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	13,600 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong,
Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez
Port Said, Marseilles.

Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI
(MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA)

"PANAMA MARU"	FRIDAY, 3rd Aug. at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY, 16th Aug. at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY, 28th Aug. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Meressa. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamui, Keelung and Asping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KALJO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 31st July, at Noon.
"SOSHUMARU" ... THURSDAY, 2nd Aug., at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES